

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 2965.

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## SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS, BIRMINGHAM,

SEPTEMBER 17th to 24th.

President—The Right Hon. G. J. SHAH-LEFEVRE, M.P.

Presidents of Departments.

1. JURISPRUDENCE—John Westlake, Esq., Q.C. LL.D.
2. EDUCATION—Oscar Browning, Esq., M.A.
3. HEALTH—Norman Chevers, Esq., C.I.E. M.D. F.R.C.S. Eng.
4. ECONOMY AND TRADE—Viscount Lymington, M.P.
5. ART—The Right Hon. A. J. B. Hersford-Hope, M.P.

Information as to the reading of Papers, which should be sent to the Secretary, in London, before September 1st, and other particulars may be had at the Office, 1, Adam-street, Adelphi, W.C. and at the Council House, Birmingham.

J. L. CLIFFORD-SMITH, Secretary.

No. 1, Adam-street, Adelphi.

## WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

SEPTEMBER 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th, 1884.

SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7th, GRAND OPENING

SERVICE.

TUESDAY MORNING, 'The Redemption.'

TUESDAY EVENING, Cantata, 'Hero and Leander,' and Miscellaneous Selection.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Cherubini's 'Mass in D minor,' 'The Christian's Prayer,' and other Works.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 'The Elijah.'

THURSDAY MORNING, Dvorák's 'Stabat Mater,' conducted by the Composer; 'St. Paul' (Part I.)

THURSDAY EVENING, Selections from 'Orpheus,' and Miscellaneous Selection.

FRIDAY MORNING, 'The Messiah.'

FRIDAY EVENING, Grand Closing Service.

Principal Vocalists: Madame ALHANI, Mrs. HUTCHINSON, and Miss ANNA WILLIAMS. Madam ENRIQUEZ, and Madame PATRY.

Mr. LLOYD and Mr. BULLCOTT NEWTH, Mr. BRERETON and Mr. SANTLEY.

Programmes, containing full particulars, may be obtained and Seats secured on application, either personally or by letter, to Messrs. Denton & Co., or Mr. E. J. SPARK, High-street, Worcester.

## NATIONAL ART TRAINING SCHOOL,

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Director—T. ARMSTRONG, Esq.

Principal—JOHN C. L. SPARKES, Esq.

The WINTER SESSION will COMMENCE on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of October. Public Art Classes, in connection with the Training School, open to the Public on payment of fees, are established for students of both sexes. The Studies comprise Drawing, Painting, and Modelling, as applied to Ornament, the Figure, Landscape, and Still Life. Candidates for admission, who are not already registered as Students of the School, must pass a preliminary Examination in Free-hand Drawing of the Second Grade. Special Admission Examinations will be held at the School at frequent intervals during the Session. The First Examination for the forthcoming Session will be held on TUESDAY, the 30th September, at 11.45 a.m. and 6.45 p.m.—Application for information as to fees and for admission should be made in writing to the Secretary, Science and Art Department; or, on and after the 1st October, personally to the Registrar at the School, Exhibition-road, South Kensington, S.W.

By order of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

**MAYALL'S ELECTRIC LIGHT STUDIOS** for INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHY, 104, NEW BOND-STREET (corner of Grafton-street), ALWAYS OPEN, regardless of the Weather. Appointments entered daily. Special appointments after 6 p.m.

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**MR. WM. LEIGHTON JORDAN** will (D.V.G.) be in LONDON in NOVEMBER, and ready to make ENGAGEMENTS for EVENING LECTURES on the New Principles of NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—Address care of Mr. DAVID BOUZE, 3, St. Martin's-place, W.C.

**EMINENT MEN.**—Mr. R. S. SMYTHE, the most travelled Manager in the world, who organized the Australian Tour of Madame Arabella Goddard, Mr. H. A. Proctor, Mr. Archibald Forbes, and other Celebrities, all of whom cleared several thousands of pounds in the Colonies, is NOW in LONDON.—Address West Central Hotel, Southampton-row, W.C.

**AN ARTIST, Exhibitor** at the Royal Academy and the Salon, would give LESSONS in DRAWING or ETCHING to Schools or Private Families. Highest reference and testimonials from R.A.s and others.—Address, in first instance, G. V., care of L. Mergier, Esq., 56, Conduit-street, W.

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**TO SCHOOLS and FAMILIES.**—A PROFESSOR of Languages and Literature, of many years' experience both as a Professor in Colleges and Private Tutor in families of position, is OPEN to additional ENGAGEMENTS. Highest references. Distance immaterial.—Parramson, 345, Fulham-road, S.W.

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F. K. J. SHENTON,

Superintendent Educational Department.

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**THE MISSES A. and R. LEECH'S PREPARATORY SCHOOL** for BOYS from Five to Twenty years of age (Boards and Daily Pupils) will REOPEN on MONDAY, September 29th, at 65, Kensington Gardens-square, Bayswater, W.

**FOLKESTONE.**—Mr. W. J. JEAFFRESON, M.A. Oxon, assisted by a Cambridge M.A. and Competent Teachers, PREPARES PUPILS for the UNIVERSITIES, Woolwich, Sandhurst, and all Competitive Examinations. A few Vacancies.

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A few Boarders are received by the Head Master, JAMES FEWINGS, R.A. B.Sc.

Preparation for all Examinations.

NEXT TERM Commences SEPTEMBER 25th.

**LEAMINGTON COLLEGE.**

The COLLEGE MEETS again on THURSDAY, Sept. 13th.

Apply to the PRINCIPAL.

**ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.**—An EXAMINATION for filling up about TWENTY VACANCIES on the Foundation will be held on the 10th of SEPTEMBER.

For information apply to the BURSAR, St. Paul's School, West Kensington, S.W.

**STATIONERS' COMPANY'S SCHOOL,**

The NEXT TERM will BEGIN on WEDNESDAY, September 10.—For Prospectus apply to the HEAD MASTER.

**ST. LEONARDS SCHOOL, ST. ANDREWS, N.B.**

Head Mistress—Miss DOVE, Certificated Student of Girton College, Cambridge.

This School provides a thorough Education at a moderate cost. House Girls received from the age of Nine. NEXT TERM begins October 2nd.

**BIEBRICH-ON-THE-RHINE.**—BOARDING

SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES.—The Principal, Frauke A. van RAELEN, will be in England from August 27th till the end of September, and be pleased to answer any applications. Her address will be, till September 2nd, Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucester; from September 2nd, Claremont, Alley Park, Dulwich, London.

**BOURNEMOUTH.—STRAUBERER PRE-**

PARATORY SCHOOL.—Head Master: W. B. LOWE, M.A. F.C.S. (late Scholar of St John's Coll., Camb.) High-class Modern, Scientific, and Classical Education. Inclusive fees. The house is situated in the most healthy part of Bournemouth.

**FRANCE.**—The ATHENÆUM.—Subscriptions received for France—Twelve Months, 12s.; Six Months, 6s.—payable in advance to J. G. FORTMEYER, Bookdealer—Paris, 4, Rue des Capucines; Cannes, 50, Rue d'Antibes.

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School Fees, 25 Guineas per Annum. Boarders at 50s. and Day Boarders at 40s. per Annum, inclusive of School Fees, are received by Rev. F. R. BURNOW, 29, Bennett Park, Blackheath.—Apply to the SECRETARY, Proprietary School, Blackheath.—NEXT TERM begins on SEPTEMBER 19th.

## JERSEY LADIES' COLLEGE.

UNIVERSITY DISTINCTIONS.—Honours have been taken by the pupils in the London and Cambridge University Examinations, and in those for the Brevet de Capacité (Paris). Fifteen Resident Mistresses. Members of Newham Hall, Cambridge, the London University, or Diplômes of the Académie de Paris and Conservatoire de Stuttgart.

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Prospectus, with terms and highest references, on application to the LADY PRINCIPAL.

AUTUMN TERM will commence (D.V.) on THURSDAY, Sept. 11.

## QUEEN'S SERVICE ACADEMY,

ELY-PLACE, DUBLIN.

Established 1852.—Over 1,000 Pupils successful.

Sandhurst, July, 1884: Walpole, 6,343 marks, First Place; McGusty, 6,355; King, 6,191; Hamilton-Jones, 6,153; MacDonnell, 6,057; Croble, 6,021; Wilson, 5,919; Ford-Hutchinson, 5,772. Woolwich, July, 1884: Dugby, 6,157, Sixth Place. Military Officers, April, 1884: F. D. J. Annesley, 2,001 marks.

Walpole's is by far the highest score ever made for Sandhurst. This is the third time within three years that First Place for Woolwich and Sandhurst has fallen to Dr. CHETWODE CRAWLEY's Pupils.

In previous Academies, 17 passed for Woolwich, Sandhurst, &c.; 7 for Class I., &c.; 18 for Royal Irish Constabulary Cadetships; besides 42 miscellaneous examinations.

W. J. CHETWODE CRAWLEY, LL.D. F.R.G.S. F.G.S., &c., Queen's Service Academy, Dublin.

## VICTORIA UNIVERSITY, MANCHESTER.

This University confers Degrees in Arts, Science, Law, and Medicine on those who have pursued prescribed courses of study in a College of the University and have passed the necessary Examinations.

An outline of the general Statutes and Regulations, with the subjects of the various Examinations, and the Medical Statutes and Regulations in full, may be obtained from the Registrar.

A. T. BENTLEY, M.A., Registrar.

## OWENS COLLEGE (VICTORIA UNIVERSITY),

MANCHESTER.

SESSION 1884-85.

I. DEPARTMENT OF ARTS and LAW.

II. DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE and ENGINEERING. Candidates for Admission in these Departments must not be under 14 years of age, and those under 16 will be required to pass an Entrance Examination in English, Arithmetic, and Elementary Latin, to be held on OCTOBER 3rd.

III. DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE and SURGERY and of DENTAL SURGERY.

Students are required, before entering, to have passed either the Entrance Examination in Arts, or the Preliminary Examination in the Victoria University, or some other of the Preliminary Examinations prescribed by the General Medical Council.

IV. DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN (22, Brunswick-street).

The SESSION in Departments I., II., and IV. will commence on the 7th, and in III. on OCTOBER 1st.

V. EVENING CLASSES.

The SESSION will commence on OCTOBER 15th. New Students will be admitted on the 8th, 9th, and 10th October, between 6.30 and 9 p.m.

ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS and SCHOLARSHIPS are offered to be competed for by Male Students in Classics, Greek Testament, Mathematics, English, and History; and also a DAUNTESKY MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIP, value 100l. FOUR SCHOLARSHIPS of the value of 25l. per annum, tenable for three years, in the Department for Women, have also been founded, of which two are open to general competition, and two may be competed for only by Pupils in the Manchester High School for Girls.

Prospectuses of the several Departments may be obtained at Mr. CORNELL'S, Piccadilly, Manchester, and they will be forwarded from the College on application.

J. HOLME NICHOLSON, Registrar.

## KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

The following PROSPECTUSES are now ready:—

1. The THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT, including both Morning, Evening, and Preparatory Classes.

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3. The ENGINEERING and APPLIED SCIENCES DEPARTMENTS.

4. The MEDICAL and PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS.

5. The EVENING CLASSES.

6. The CIVIL SERVICE DEPARTMENT, including Post-Office Female Clerks.

7. The SCHOOL, including Upper Classical, Upper Modern, Middle and Lower Divisions.

Apply, personally or by postcard, stating which Prospectus is wanted, to J. W. CUMMINGS, Secretary.

## FIFTH COLLEGE.

It is intended to appoint PROFESSORS of METALLURGY and of MECHANICAL ENGINEERING in the Technical School in connexion with Fifth College, Sheffield. The remuneration will depend on the qualifications of the applicants, but will in no case be less than 500, per Annum, together with a portion of the respective Class and Laboratory Fees.—For further particulars apply to the REGISTRAR, to whom applications, stating experience and qualifications, must be sent, with the names of at least three referees, before September 20, 1884.  
Fifth College, Sheffield. ENSOR DRURY, Registrar.

## CAVENDISH COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

This College has been founded by the County College Association, Limited, under the Presidency of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G. in order to enable students at the earliest practicable age, and at a moderate cost, to take the University Degree whether in Arts, Law, or Medicine.  
Students are admitted at 16, and a Degree may be taken at 19.  
The College Charges for Lodging and Board (with an extra Term in the Long Vacation), including all necessary expenses of Tuition for the Degree of B.A., are 84, per Annum.—For further information apply to the WARDEN, Cavendish College, Cambridge.

## QUEEN'S COLLEGES, IRELAND.

The PROFESSORSHIP of MATERIA MEDICA in the Queen's College, Cork, being now VACANT, Candidates for that Office are requested to forward their testimonials to the VICE-CHANCELLOR, Dublin Castle, on or before September 15th next, in order that the same may be submitted to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.  
The Candidate who may be selected for the above Professorship will have to enter upon his duties forthwith.  
Dublin Castle, August 16th, 1884.

## QUEEN'S COLLEGES, IRELAND.

The PROFESSORSHIP of LOGIC and METAPHYSICS, and the PROFESSORSHIP of JURISPRUDENCE and POLITICAL ECONOMY, in the Queen's College, Cork, being about to become VACANT, which Professorships will then be amalgamated under the title of the PROFESSORSHIP of MENTAL SCIENCE (which will include Logic, Metaphysics, Jurisprudence, and Political Economy), Candidates for that Office are requested to forward their testimonials to the VICE-CHANCELLOR, Dublin Castle, on or before September 15th next, in order that the same may be submitted to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.  
The Candidate who may be selected for the above Professorship will have to enter upon his duties forthwith.  
Dublin Castle, August 16th, 1884.

## QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST.

SESSION 1884-5 will OPEN on TUESDAY, October 21, and the SUPPLEMENTAL MATRICULATION, and SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS will be proceeded with on the dates laid down in the College Calendar.

The LECTURES in ARTS, MEDICINE, and ENGINEERING will commence on TUESDAY, November 4, and the LAW LECTURES on December 1.

The LECTURES on BOTANY and MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE, and the Summer Course of PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY, will commence on May 1, 1885.

The following Scholarships will be open to competition at the commencement of the Session, under the conditions laid down in the College Calendar. Junior Scholars are exempted from One-Half of the Class Fees for the courses prescribed to Students of their faculty and standing (Honour Courses excepted) during the term of Scholarship:—

## JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

## FACULTY OF ARTS. Annual Value, 24l.

Fifteen are awarded for proficiency in Literature, viz:—  
Five open to Students commencing their First Year.  
Five " " " " Second Year.  
Five " " " " Third Year.

Fifteen are awarded for proficiency in Science, viz:—  
Five open to Students commencing their First Year.  
Five " " " " Second Year.  
Five " " " " Third Year.

There is no Examination for the Scholarships in Literature and Science of the Third Year; they are held by the Scholars of the Second Year of the previous Session, under such regulations as the Council may prescribe.

## SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING. Annual Value, 20l.

Two open to Students commencing their First Year.  
Two " " " " Second Year.  
One " " " " Third Year.

## FACULTY OF MEDICINE. Annual Value, 25l.

Two open to Students commencing their First Year.  
Two " " " " Second Year.  
Two " " " " Third Year.  
One " " " " Fourth Year.

## FACULTY OF LAW. Annual Value, 24l.

One open to Students commencing their First Year.  
One " " " " Second Year.  
One " " " " Third Year.

## SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

Annual Value, 40l.

Eight open to Matriculated Students, under the conditions laid down in the Calendar.

## ENDOWMENT SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. A SULLIVAN SCHOLARSHIP, of the annual value of 40l., tenable for Three Years.
2. An EMILY LADY PAKENHAM SCHOLARSHIP, of the annual value of about 25l., tenable for Two Years.
3. A PORTER SCHOLARSHIP, of the annual value of 50l., tenable for Two Years.
4. A DUNVILLE STUDENTSHIP, tenable for Two Years, of the value of 45l. for the First Year, and 100l. for the Second Year.

The EXHIBITION connected with the ROYAL ACADEMICAL INSTITUTION will be awarded at the same time.  
The COLLEGE CLASSES embrace the branches of instruction required for admission to the Civil and Military Services, and for the Indian and other public Competitive Examinations.  
For further information see the Belfast Queen's College Calendar for 84-5, or apply, personally or by letter, to the Registrar of the College.  
(By order of the President.)  
JOHN PURSER, M.A., Registrar.

## THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—THE WINTER

SESSION will OPEN on WEDNESDAY, October 1st, with an Introductory Address by Dr. DAVID W. FINLAY, B.A.  
The Medical School, which has lately been considerably enlarged, provides the most complete means for the education of students preparing for the University of London, the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and the other licensing bodies. Two Entrance Scholarships, of the annual value of 25, and 22, tenable for two years, and an Entrance Science Scholarship, value 50l., will be competed for on September 20th and following days.—Further information may be obtained from the Dean or the Resident Medical Officer at the Hospital.  
ANDREW CLARK, Dean.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, Hyde Park Corner, W.—THE WINTER SESSION will COMMENCE on WEDNESDAY, October 1st, with an Introductory Address by Dr. CHAMBERLAIN, at 4 P.M. A Prospectus of the School and further information may be obtained by personal application between 1 and 5 P.M.; or by letter addressed to the DEAN at the Hospital.

## ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and COLLEGE.

The WINTER SESSION will begin on WEDNESDAY, October 1st, 1884.  
Students can reside in the College within the Hospital walls subject to the College regulations. The Hospital comprises a service of 750 beds, including 75 for Convalescents at Swanley.—For further particulars apply personally or by letter to the WARDEN of the College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.  
A Handbook forwarded on application.

## ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and COLLEGE.

## OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS IN SCIENCE.

TWO SCHOLARSHIPS, of the value of 150l. each, tenable for one year, will be competed for on SEPTEMBER 25th and three succeeding days. One of the value of 150l. will be awarded to the best Candidate at this Examination under 20 years of age, if of sufficient merit. For the other, the Candidates must be under 25 years of age.  
The subjects of examination are Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, and Physiology (no Candidate to take more than four subjects).  
The Josephine Exhibition will be held at the same time. The subjects of Examination are Latin, Mathematics, and any two of the three following languages, Greek, French, and German. This is an open Exhibition, of the value of 50l.  
Candidates must not have entered to the Medical or Surgical Practice of any Metropolitan Medical School.  
The successful Candidates will be required to enter at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in the October succeeding the Examination, and are eligible for the other Hospital Scholarships.  
For particular application may be made to the WARDEN of the College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.

CLASSES for the UNIVERSITY OF LONDON MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.  
Two Classes are held at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in each year for the convenience of Gentlemen who are preparing for the Matriculation Examination of the University of London—from OCTOBER to JANUARY, and from MARCH to JUNE. Fee for the Course of Three Months, 15s. 6d.

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General Biology.—T. W. Shore, M.B., B.Sc. Lond.  
Chemistry.—H. E. Armstrong, Ph.D., F.R.S.  
Mechanical and Natural Philosophy.—F. Womack, B.Sc., Demonstrator of Natural Philosophy in the Hospital.  
Fee for the whole Course (to Students of the Hospital), 8s. 6d.; to others, 10l. 10s.

## FIRST and SECOND M.B. EXAMINATIONS.

Special Classes in the subjects required for these Examinations are held by the Lecturers. Fee (including T. 7s. 6d.).  
These Classes are not confined to Students of the Hospital.

## ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, ALBERT EMBANKMENT, LONDON, S.E.

The WINTER SESSION of 1884-5 will commence on OCTOBER 1st, when an Introductory Address will be delivered by Sir J. RUSSELL BENNETT, M.D., F.R.S., at 3 P.M.

TWO ENTRANCE SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIPS, of 100, and 60, respectively, open to all First-Year Students, will be offered for competition. The Examination will be held on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of OCTOBER, and the subjects will be Chemistry and Physics, with either Botany or Zoology, at the option of Candidates.

Special Classes are held throughout the year for the PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC and INTERMEDIATE M.B. EXAMINATIONS of the UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.  
All Hospital Appointments are open to Students without extra charge. Scholarships and Money Prizes of considerable value are awarded at the Seasonal Examinations, as also several Medals.  
The Fees may be paid in one sum or by instalments. Entries may be made to Lectures or to Hospital Practice, and special arrangements are made for Students entering in their second or subsequent years; also for Dental Students and for Qualified Practitioners.  
Several Medical Practitioners and Private Families residing in the neighbourhood receive Students for residence and supervision, and a register of approved lodgings is kept in the Secretary's Office.  
Prospectuses and all particulars may be obtained from the Medical Secretary, M. GOSKER KENZIE, W. M. OLD, Dean.

## TO PUBLISHERS, AUCTIONEERS, SECRETARIES OF SOCIETIES, and others.—GEORGE NORMAN &amp; SON, of Hart-street, Covent-garden, have special facilities for producing Periodicals, Catalogues, Reports, and every description of PRINTING, with punctuality, speed, and economy.

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LITERATURE

*Eminent Women Series.—The Countess of Albany.* By Vernon Lee. (Allen & Co.)

Was the Countess of Albany an eminent woman? Vernon Lee vehemently protests that she was, but the vehemence is overdone, and it is impossible to avoid suspecting that in her heart of hearts Vernon Lee is herself sceptical of her heroine's claim to eminence. There was much that was pitiable about the career of Louisa de Stolberg, but surely not an element of greatness. She was shrewd and clever, but she had no high qualities of head or heart.

Every one will remember Scott's pictures of Charles Edward in his brilliant youth, when he turned the heads of all the women in Scotland and led his Highlanders to victory at Gladsmuir; and of Charles Edward in his decline, when, soured by mortification and humiliation, he still thought it possible to head a Jacobite rising in England. But Charles Edward had sunk to a far lower state than that depicted in 'Redgauntlet' when, to win a pension from the French court, he married a young girl of twenty, who was cozened by her high-born but poor relatives into a match which, at any rate, relieved them from the necessity of providing for her. She was then a lively, merry, ill-educated girl, unusually childish for her years, and she was mated to a selfish sot, who, at the age of fifty-two, was a wreck of his former self; who kept up an affectation of royalty that he, and every one else, knew would never become a reality, and carried his bride to the huge, dreary palace in which Charles Edward's mother, the beautiful granddaughter of John Sobieski, had pined away, and the Old Pretender had closed his gloomy existence. Of the Rome of those days Vernon Lee gives a vivid, if rather overstrained description:—

"Around extended the sombre and squalid Rome of the second half of the eighteenth century, with its huge ostentatious rococo palaces and churches, its straggled, black and filthy streets, its ruins still embedded in nettles and filth, its population seemingly composed only of monks and priests (for all men of the middle-classes wore the black dress and short hair of the clergy), or of half-savage peasants and work-

men, bearded creatures, in wonderful embroidered vests and scarves, looking exceedingly like brigands, as Bartolomeo Pinelli etched them even some thirty years later. A town where every doorway was a sewer by day and a possible hiding-place for thieves by night; where no woman durst cross the street alone after dusk, and no man dared to walk home unattended after nine or ten; where, driving about in her gilded state-coach of an afternoon, the Pretender's bride must often have met a knot of people conveying a stabbed man (the average gave more than one assassination per day) to the nearest barber or apothecary, the blood of the murdered man mingling, in the black ooze about the rough cobble-stones over which the coaches jolted, with the blood trickling from the disembowelled sheep hanging, ghastly in their fleeces, from the hooks outside the butchers' and cheesemongers' shops; or returning home at night from the opera, amid the flare of the footmen's torches, must have heard the distant cries of some imprudent person struggling in the hands of marauders; or, again, on Sundays and holidays have been stopped by the crowd gathered round the pillory where some too easy-going husband sat crowned with a paper-cap in a hail-storm of mud and egg-shells and fruit-peelings, round the scaffold where some petty offender was being flogged by the hangman, until the fortunate appearance of a clement cardinal or the rage of the sympathizing mob put a stop to the proceedings. Barbarous as we remember the Rome of the Popes, we must imagine it just a hundred times more barbarous, more squalid, picturesque, filthy, and unsafe if we would know what it was a hundred years ago."

Here Charles Edward, "for more than a year, imposed upon his wife (despite Cardinal York's and her own entreaties, if we may credit Sir Horace Mann) the title and etiquette of a Queen, and flaunted his scarlet liveries along the Corso day after day, with no result save that of making the Roman nobles keep carefully out of the way wherever he and his wife might go; nay, more, he replaced over the doorway of his residence the royal escutcheon of Great Britain, only to return from the country one day and find that the Pontifical police had taken it down during his absence. After this we can understand.....the disappointment and rage which,.....fifteen months after his wedding, made him abandon the base town of the Popes and seek sympathy and dignity in the capital of Tuscany. But he was destined only to further disappointment.....The arrival, the presence of Charles Edward in Florence, was absolutely ignored by the Court, and no invitations of any sort were sent out either to King Charles III. or to the Count of Albany. Except the Corsinis, old friends of the Stuarts, who had known Charles Edward in his brilliant boyhood, and who politely placed at his disposal their half-suburban palace or casino, opening on to the famous Oricellari Gardens, no one seemed inclined to pay any particular respects to the newcomers. There was, indeed, no pressure from the Government (as had been the case in Rome), and the Florentine nobles, whose exclusiveness and pride had been considerably diminished by the inroad of swaggering Lorenese favourites under the Grand Duke Francis, and of cut and dry Austrian officials under his son Peter Leopold, showed a sort of lukewarm willingness to receive the Count and Countess of Albany on equal terms into their society. But Charles Edward wanted royal honours; he forbade his wife demeaning her queenly position by returning the visits of Florentine ladies, and the nobles of the Tuscan Court gradually left the would-be King and Queen of England to their own resources."

After a time "the Count and Countess of Albany, cured...of any affectation of royalty, had gradually got domesticated in Florentine society. People began to go

to their house, the newly-bought palace in Via San Sebastiano," and among those who went was Alfieri. That the young wife should admire the Sardinian officer, who was certainly superior to the Florentine dandies about her—that at last, worn out by the brutality of her husband, she should fly from him, and after a short stay in a convent should join her lover in Rome—was natural; but it is difficult to see all this in the way Vernon Lee sees it. In Alfieri there is very little to admire. His egotism was enormous, so enormous that only a bad poet could have been guilty of it; he was vain and arrogant; he was always posing; when he was thwarted he raved and wept; he wrote atrociously bad tragedies; and in fact, as Macaulay said of Haydon, he realized the vulgar idea of a man of genius. But he had no genius, only an inexhaustible capacity for self-assertion. Nor was the life of this strange pair particularly edifying. They lived together at Colmar, but they tired of Colmar, and they set up a *salon* in Paris, and they went to London, where the Countess, who still played at royalty, was presented to George III.!

"She seems to have made up her mind to get all she could out of royal friendliness. She accepted a seat in the King's box at the opera; nay, she accepted a seat at the foot of the throne ('the throne she might once have expected to mount,' remarks Hannah More), on the occasion of the King's speech in the House of Lords. It was the 10th of June, the birthday of Prince Charlie; and the woman who sat there so unconcerned, kept a throne with the British arms in her ante-room, and made her servants address her as a Queen!"

At last they returned to Florence, where Alfieri composed his 'Misogallo,' learned Greek, and died. "Happiness has disappeared out of the world for me," wrote the Countess; but very soon the place vacant by Alfieri's decease was filled by Fabre, a French painter and a pupil of David. Madame d'Albany lived twenty years after this. The widow of Charles Edward, who did not disdain to beg and accept a pension of George III., had become a curiosity, and her house was sought by every stranger who visited Florence. Madame de Staël came to call her "Ma chère Reine"; Lamartine sought her, a youth of nineteen; she received Sismondi with kindness; and Foscolo made her the *confidante* of his troubles. A favourable picture of her latter days is drawn by the gossiping Ticknor, who saw her in 1818:—

"She has preserved all the vivacity of youth, and takes as strong an interest in the world as she ever did. Every evening at eight o'clock she receives her friends and the strangers introduced to her, and on Saturday night holds a kind of levee, composed of all the first society in Florence, which comes there to pay her its court; but at ten it is understood that her society finishes, and everybody goes away. I went to see her every evening while I was at Florence, and enjoyed my visit very much, especially when few people were there. I talked with her a great deal of Alfieri, and she showed me his library, in which there are a great many curious notes, made by himself, generally severe, and often cruelly personal. From him she acquired a bold style of talking, which is very rare in women on the Continent, and therefore struck me the more, and a direct independent way of inquiring for your opinion and judgment which would have struck me anywhere. One evening she asked me whether I did not think England had

gained, as a nation, by the exile of the Stuarts. She knew what I must think beforehand; and, though it certainly would, as a general rule, wound her feelings to be answered as decidedly in the affirmative as I did, yet she evidently showed a greater regard for me, finding I did not shrink from the proof to which she put me. Now, I say, this is an extraordinary woman; for, if she were not, she would not risk such a question, or expect such a reply. On all subjects she talks very well, and has a wide and judicious circumspection in literature, very rare in women on the Continent; so that, on the whole, I think her one of the best [specimens] I have seen."

Vernon Lee would hardly base a claim to eminence on the fact that a lady who was pensioned by the house of Hanover put such a question to a visitor.

We have not been able to accept Vernon Lee's estimate of her heroine, but we gladly recognize the merits of her book. Her style, as we remarked when reviewing 'Euphorion,' is faulty; she sins from the habit of repetition, and in her eagerness to be forcible she shows no care in her choice of words. Bits of downright slang are thrust into sentences which are otherwise rather high-flown. On the other hand, every page of the book bears witness to the author's ability, to her determination to realize her subject and make her readers realize it. We should like to have quoted many excellent descriptive passages, particularly one on the collecting age in Rome which occurs early in the volume; and we can assure our readers that the volume is in every way superior to Herr Von Reumont's painstaking but lifeless 'Gräfin von Albany.'

*Neu aufgefunde Hebräische Bibelhandschriften: Bericht an die Kaiserliche Akademie der Wissenschaften zu St. Petersburg.* Von Dr. A. Harkavy. (Académie Impériale de St. Pétersbourg.)

IN September, 1881, while on his way to Tiflis to attend the yearly archaeological congress, Dr. Harkavy made the acquaintance of an official of a Jewish congregation in South Russia, from whom he received, in September, 1883, some fragments on parchment rolls, written in unknown characters and belonging to two members of the congregation. The names of the place and of the parties concerned are not given by Dr. Harkavy, but they are known to members of the Académie des Sciences of St. Petersburg, for which Dr. Harkavy's memoir is published. To the mystery of the names may be added that of the person from whom the fragments were first obtained. It is said that a sailor, who spoke Hebrew and who was of Jewish origin, had them in his possession for some thirty years, after they were rescued from the flames of a fire which broke out in the island of Rhodes. This event Dr. Harkavy identifies with the powder explosion of 1856. We shall not follow minutely the history of the exchange of these scrolls, which the sailor considered as amulets, for oil paintings, by which process fifty-one fragments were gradually extracted from him. We must remember that the Shapira fragments were also considered as amulets by the Arab who was said to have carried them round his body. We have never heard of a Jew serving as a sailor except when compelled by government conscription to

do so, and still less of a sailor being so learned as to speak Hebrew. But we shall not dwell further on the strangeness of the story.

In order to dispel at once the idea that these fragments might contain forgeries stimulated by the great fame of the Shapira tablets, we may mention that we had that part of the fragments which contains the Lamentations in our hands as far back as the summer of 1882, when there was no question as yet about the famous Shapira Deuteronomy. We observed then the strange characters in which the scroll was written, as well as the peculiarity that the words are not separated, and the total absence of the five final letters.

We also read the elegy at the end with the acrostic of Jacob ben Isaac. In order not to heap mystery upon mystery, we shall state that the scroll was at that time offered to Baron David de Günzburg, in whose house we saw it, and who intended to write an article on it; it was therefore our duty not to forestall him by making known the discovery, even partially, to the public. We were fortunate enough again to see all the fragments last April, owing to the kindness of Dr. Harkavy, and we were then led to consider them genuine. But without having examined them thoroughly, an opinion on the age of the writing and the country to which they belong would have been premature, and even unjustified.

Dr. Harkavy's essay, with the appended photographs of five columns, furnishes all the necessary means for investigation. He himself does not pronounce a categorical opinion, but inclines to regard the fragments as genuine. He weighs carefully the pros and the contras, and awaits modestly the judgment of Semitic paleographers. Had the author of the elegy, Jacob ben Isaac, been known in Jewish literature as a liturgist, we should at once have had an argument for the genuineness of the fragments, as the fact would show that the scroll had been used in the synagogue on the ninth of Ab, the day of the destruction of Jerusalem; but he is not known, and Jacob ben Isaac could be an invention of the forger, who called the Biblical names to his help. But, on the other hand, we shall have to ask ourselves what advantage a clever forger—for clever he must have been if he invented these strange characters, which he and his collaborators have kept so uniformly—could expect from fragments which are partly obliterated, as well as undated and written in Hebrew characters after all. Shapira employed characters of the Moabite stone and of the Siloam inscription mixed up with Phœnician characters in order to make his text of the eighth century B.C. Firkovitz altered the dates of the Crimean tombstones and falsified colophons, in which he introduced interesting historical data. The present fragments have neither dates nor colophons. Shapira fabricated a new text, clumsy enough to be rejected after a brief inspection, and Firkovitz introduced variations in his Biblical MSS. which agreed either with the Septuagint or the Samaritan text of the Pentateuch. The present fragments have the current text of a part of the minor prophets, of the book of Esther, of the Lamentations, and of Daniel. The variations, so far as they are com-

municated by Dr. Harkavy, from the Lamentations are slight, and are not based on any version. Words are omitted in Malachi which do not alter the sense. The only suspicious variant is in Esther ii. 21, where the fragments have for the passage, "In those days, while Mordecai sat in the king's gate, two of the king's chamberlains, Bigthan and Teresh, of those which kept the door, were wroth and thought to lay hands," the following, "And it was, when Bigthan and Teresh, two of the king's chamberlains, of those which kept the door, saw that she (Esther) stayed to return from the second house of the women (ii. 14), they thought to lay hands." (Here the copyist or forger makes a grammatical mistake; he writes *וַיִּשְׁכַּח*, "to return," for *וַיִּשְׁכַּח*.) This variation, as Dr. Harkavy rightly states, might have occurred to the copyist (who wrote from memory probably) owing to the explanation given in the Talmud of this verse. Curious as this alteration is, it would not have repaid a forger for his trouble and time. Besides, as Dr. Harkavy justly remarks, the owners did not go with their treasure to great libraries, and did not proclaim it to the papers, but modestly showed it to one or two Jewish scholars in order to have their opinion. We shall add another argument on behalf of the genuine character of the fragments. Not only are they written in Hebrew characters, but even in an unknown cursive character derived from the square Hebrew. Dr. Harkavy is of a contrary opinion. He says that the letters employed in the fragments have nothing to do with the square characters, and if so they would be very old. We, however, believe that the cursive rather resembles the characters employed by the Jews in Greek-speaking countries, as can be judged from the form of *aleph*, and that it is a cursive of the eleventh century, perhaps employed by the Jews in the Khazar country. Anyhow, it does not occur in any MS. of the Middle Ages which contains cursive Hebrew written by Jews in France, Germany, Spain, Portugal, Syria and Palestine, or even Rhodes; for we possess a MS. written in Rhodes about 1420, which is to be found in the Bodleian Library. That the MS. could have come to Rhodes, even if written near the Caspian Sea, is not astonishing at all; the British Museum has secured, for instance, lately a MS. written at Lisbon which had found its way to Bokhara. As to the peculiarity of the words not being separated and the final letters not being employed, it can only be explained on the hypothesis that the Jewish communities where these fragments were composed were not instructed enough to observe the new rules of the scribes, especially when writing for teaching in the school, for which purpose these fragments might have been made. That the writing should have a sectarian origin—a theory in support of which Dr. Harkavy refers to the Jews of Cyprus in the twelfth century, who, according to Abraham ibn Ezra and Benjamin of Tudela, are styled heretics because they observed the Sabbath from the morning to the Sunday morning instead of from the eve to the Sunday eve—is scarcely probable. The final letters and the separation of words are only rigorously prescribed for the scrolls and books used in the synagogues, and not for the schools. In one word, the



Russian fragments will not add much to Biblical criticism, but will prove a palæographical curiosity and will add another alphabet to those already known, unless facts are adduced which will prove them a forgery.

*The Works of Jonathan Swift. With Notes and a Life of the Author, by Sir Walter Scott. Second Edition. 19 vols. (Bickers & Son.)*

As far as paper and type go this reprint of Sir Walter Scott's second (1824) edition of Swift's works is very tolerable, but it is not what we have a right to expect after all that has been written about Swift during the sixty years that have passed since the second edition appeared. The damage is all the greater inasmuch as there was a fair prospect of the publication of such a critical edition as Mr. Saintsbury has made of Scott's 'Dryden,' and it is more than probable that the present reprint will interfere with that project. Some people have purchased the reprint under the idea that it was edited by Mr. Saintsbury; but they must have quickly discovered their mistake. The nineteen volumes show no trace of revision of any kind; they are simply Scott, with his merits undiminished and his faults uncorrected. Scott's edition is useful, painstaking, and presentable; but it is capable of considerable improvement, and its reproduction without any attempt to correct even palpable blunders is a literary calamity. In the present case the original is not always even reprinted with accuracy. Without making any thorough collation, we have noticed not a few omissions that ought, at least, to have been avoided in what purports to be simply a reprint. For instance, in the fourth 'Drapier's Letter' a word is omitted that leaves the sentence unintelligible, and in the first dialogue of the 'Polite Conversation' the end of a repartee has dropped out, while in 'Gulliver' a whole phrase has disappeared.

But had the reprint been never so accurate there would still have been grounds of complaint. Scott's text is not exactly what it should be. We do not demand a minute reproduction of all the peculiarities of spelling and punctuation that occur in the original editions, but we do expect the words to be accurately preserved, and some consistent system to be adopted in reducing the text to the modern taste. Moreover, when autograph corrections by Swift are forthcoming we expect them to be inserted. In the Forster Library at South Kensington there is Ford's copy of the first edition of 'Gulliver,' with a good many MS. corrections in Swift's hand. These have not been uniformly adopted in the later editions, and ought to have been carefully collated for any reissue of the work. Scott may not have been able to see the copy, but his reprinters could. In the matter of text Scott did not always go to the best edition of the various tracts, and there is sometimes a considerable difference between separate issues even in the same year, which a later editor was bound to collate. Punctuation may be a trifle, and Swift was not particularly careful about it himself, but the stops of Scott's edition seem to have been determined by nobody more learned than the printer's devil.

Again, it is much to be regretted that the notes have not been revised and amplified. They are quite inadequate to the needs of a real student of Swift; indeed, there is no properly annotated edition of Swift in existence, though no writer requires more explanation. Many of the allusions in the 'Tale of a Tub' and the 'Battle of the Books' are unintelligible to a modern reader who is not deeply read in the literature of the time; and Scott was perfectly aware of this, and did much to supply the necessity. But his notes, though good, are not ample enough, and many names and hints remain meaningless without a commentary. There is a host of deistical writers whom Swift loved to ridicule, but whose names are worse than Greek to most modern readers, and many denizens of Grub Street would be a great deal more interesting if one knew a single fact about them. Then there are historical allusions to be explained in the political tracts, and numerous odd words and phrases that need annotation. For instance, we should have liked to be told rather more than Scott informs us about the "Ægyptian Cercopithecus" who figures in the 'Tale of a Tub.' Classical scholars are, of course, familiar with the long-tailed ape in question, whom the ancients believed to inhabit the region

Dimidio magicæ resonant ubi Memnone chordæ;

but a reader of Swift may not always have his Juvenal, and still less his Pliny, at his fingers' ends; and besides, it seems yet an open question why the Romans ascribed the animal to Thebes and to Ethiopia. Sometimes Scott's notes are downright misleading, as in the remark on the storm in the voyage to Brobdingnag, which Scott says is a meaningless assemblage of sea phrases, which mariners have been known to attempt vainly to interpret. As everybody knows since Mr. Knowles pointed it out in *Notes and Queries*, the storm in question is a direct copy of a series of instructions in Sturmy's 'Compleat Mariner,' with only the necessary change of tense and a few phrases omitted, and any seaman of Queen Anne's day could have put the directions into practice, unless Sturmy was a thorough impostor. Nevertheless, this misleading note stands uncorrected in the mechanical reprint before us. Many small matters would be better of explanation. For example, why did Swift employ the French form "Drapier"? How many people nowadays know what "Cry mapsticks!" means, or could interpret "exaltation" without a Latin dictionary?

But there is an even more serious objection to the reprint, and that is the arrangement of the contents. Without referring to the index, which is by no means complete—and there is no general table of contents for the set of volumes—it is a mere chance whether it takes five minutes or half an hour to discover the piece you want, so extraordinary is the sequence of prose and poetry, early and late writings, politics and religion. On what principle does the edition open with the 'Journal to Stella,' instead of the 'Battle of the Books' and the 'Tub,' which are reached only in vol. x.? Why is the 'Polite Conversation' put among the 'Miscellaneous Essays' in vol. ix., and the

'Directions to Servants,' written at the same date, put as a sort of appendix to 'Gulliver' in vol. xi.? Why are the Bickerstaff papers inserted after the tracts relating to Ireland, though they are at least twelve years earlier? If a subject order is desirable at all, the classification must be more definite than Scott's, and we must not have to hunt through several volumes to discover some short piece of verse because it may or may not come under the heading "Political" or "Miscellaneous." And then there is the further difficulty that a large proportion of the works included in Scott's edition are either not Swift's at all, or were only revised by him, or based upon hints supplied by him to one or other of his hacks. It seems as though Scott wished to put into his edition everything that was written by Swift's friends as well as the sure works of the Dean himself. No doubt a collection of all the productions of the literary set which Swift led would be an exceedingly interesting publication, but it should hardly be called 'The Works of Swift.' 'Law is a Bottomless Pit' is full of fine humour, but what reason is there to suppose that Swift gave material assistance to Arbuthnot in its composition? So with the 'Art of Political Lying,' and a host of other pieces by Arbuthnot, Gay, Pope, and Sheridan the elder. A very careful and minute study is, of course, needed to decide what is really Swift—sometimes the outside evidence is missing and the internal test doubtful—but when once the matter is settled, nothing foreign should be interpolated in his works. It seems also more than dubious whether any good purpose is served by including the writings of Mrs. Manley and others, who merely worked up subjects suggested by Swift, and perhaps took their proofs to him for revision. The numerous political tracts of this kind included by Scott are perhaps in Swift's spirit, but seldom in his style or worthy to rank with his own proper work. They are, as a rule, rather dull reading; the fire of abuse smoulders instead of blazing, as it does in the master's own writings, and the humour drags heavily.

The faults we have indicated in Scott's edition are perhaps small in comparison with the undoubted merits of his work. He was able to add many unpublished pieces to the previous editions, and he expended a great deal of pains on procuring texts and compiling notes. But he left a great deal to be done by subsequent editors, and it is much to be regretted that his work should have been reprinted without any effort to remedy its defects. Scott makes an admirable basis on which to build a critical edition, as his 'Dryden' shows; but to reproduce him mechanically, without a correction or addition, to ignore everything that has been discovered about Swift during sixty years, is doing no service to a great English classic. A worthy edition of Swift is yet to come.

*History of China. By Demetrius Charles Boulger. 3 vols. (Allen & Co.)*

WHEN he undertook the task of writing a history of China, Mr. Boulger had to determine whether he should be content to use as his authorities the works of De Mailla and other European writers within his

reach, or should go through the laborious processes of learning Chinese and of making himself acquainted with the native historical records of the empire. He chose the first course; and then came the question of the length of the work. It would have been quite possible to have made it as bulky as Alison's 'History of Europe' by throwing all the side lights to be found in European literature on the historical, artistic, and literary life of the empire. But no one can doubt that such a course would have wearied readers, or rather would have resulted in the work remaining unread, and therefore Mr. Boulger exercised a wise discretion when he decided to limit himself to three octavo volumes.

But having once determined to confine his subject within these narrow bounds, it became inevitable that he should epitomize the annals of at least the earlier dynasties, and thus reserve to himself liberty to indulge in more detail when reaching modern times. This he has done. In the first volume he sketches the history of the empire from its beginning to the close, in A.D. 1368, of the Mongul dynasty founded by Jenghiz Khan—a period of upwards of 4,000 years; in the second he traces the rise and fall of the Ming dynasty, 1368-1644, and the events of the present Manchu dynasty down to the close of the last century; and in the third he writes the history of the empire from the abdication of Kien-lung in 1795 to the year 1881.

It would be easy to discover mistakes in a history covering so vast a period, and to point out omissions of importance. But no one understands the truth of the old saying *humanum est errare* better than historians, and Mr. Boulger may safely invite the author of a faultless history to throw the first stone at him. From the account of the contents of the three volumes given above it will be obvious that the third volume is that in which English readers will be most interested. It relates to the period during which our intercourse with China has grown up to the present intimacy through the persuasive force of two wars and constant pressure, and describes the gradual, though very slow, awakening of the Chinese to a recognition of the value of European science and knowledge. To the student of history, however, the earlier volumes are full of matter for reflection. The fact that the Chinese empire has maintained a continuous existence for 4,000 years, in spite of changes of dynasties, foreign invasions, and internal revolutions, is unique in the history of the world, and deserves a larger share of attention than it has at present received. Mr. Boulger's volumes show that the successive dynasties have all run the same course. They have in every case been established by men of vigour, whose thrones have been held by capable successors until degeneracy has sapped the foundations of the house, and the folly and wickedness of some individual sovereign have completed its ruin. But though dynasties have been upset and thrones overturned, the empire has remained intact, and at the present moment shows every sign of life and comparative vigour.

The close of the second volume showed the present dynasty in the zenith of its power. Not only was the empire at peace, but beyond the frontier Chinese armies had

triumphantly subjugated the inhabitants of Nepal, Kashgar, and Ili. But with the abdication of Kien-lung the decline set in. As time advanced matters went, in the usual order of retrogression, from bad to worse, until in 1850 the Taiping rebellion broke out, which would in all probability have driven the Manchus from the throne but for the timely support they gained by the presence of Gordon in their camp and by the help afforded them by the English and French commanders on the spot.

The events of the eighty-five years embraced in the third volume are of general interest to the world and to Englishmen in particular. As there narrated they form an instructive chapter on Oriental affairs; and to all those who may wish to become better acquainted with Chinese politics and the position of Englishmen in the Far East we cordially recommend Mr. Boulger's work.

*La Vie Nomade et les Routes d'Angleterre au XI<sup>e</sup> Siècle.* Par J. J. Jusserand. (Hachette & Co.)

It is difficult to understand the want of interest commonly exhibited with regard to the material life of the Middle Ages. It may be impossible that the men and women of to-day should enter into the feelings of their far-away predecessors, but until some attempt be made to understand the world as it appeared to our forefathers before the revival of learning there is little hope of comprehending the changes in feeling and faith which directly or indirectly influence the English-speaking races at the present day.

The evolution of our political and social customs has a special interest for all historians, as modern English life is the direct outcome of the life of the lords, bondsmen, and artificers of five hundred years ago. Many countries have been greatly modified in their development by outside influences or have been violently torn by opposing parties within the commonwealth; but no uninvited stranger has had a hand in building up the English constitution, and no violent internal wrench has riven asunder the ranks of society, or destroyed the belief of the governed in the necessity of government. Thus the political history of the country exhibits an example of the natural and unimpeded progress of a nation towards self-rule, while its social history offers to the student of human development an ample field for research. M. Jusserand has in his present work endeavoured to demonstrate that the herbalists, minstrels, friars, pardoners, and other professional travellers of the Middle Ages had no small share in spreading the knowledge and ignorance which so greatly influenced the growth of that love of personal and political freedom said to be innate in the modern Englishman.

In the days when the old forms of government began to weigh heavily on the lower classes and men set to work to shake off or slip out of their fetters, the wanderers who brought news of the success of any popular leader or of the death of a detested foe found themselves, no doubt, as welcome in the cottage as the wonder-telling pilgrim or the cunning tumbler was in the castle hall, and it is not difficult to believe that those who

were anxious to sway public opinion towards their own party would avail themselves of the surest method of reaching the hearts of the people.

Preachers, orthodox and unorthodox, musicians, jugglers, pilgrims, and runaway bondsmen must in the days of Richard II. and his predecessors have filled the place now occupied by the professional newspaper correspondent and novelist. Sometimes they mingled romance and reality in their narratives in a fashion which would be condemned in modern days; but their audiences were not critical, and the story of some miracle-working saint who had been, or who was supposed to have been, a political martyr, might stir up enthusiasm where the recital of commonplace wrongs would leave people unmoved. It would be interesting to learn what amount of belief the educated classes gave to the fables which charmed the ears of the vulgar, and what means they had of deciding between falsehood and truth. Well-informed men must have experienced some difficulty in drawing a line between the miracles of canonized saints and the wonders worked by the relics of those who were saints in popular estimation only.

While giving the preaching and mendicant friars and their fellow wanderers of lower degree credit for the influence which they certainly exercised over the untravelled multitude, M. Jusserand leaves unnoticed the merchants who journeyed from town to town, buying and selling, and relating strange stories of the flat Rhine countries, or of those far-away lands which lay beyond the experience of even such wanderers as the pilgrims who had seen Jerusalem and the Holy Sepulchre. The traders of the Middle Ages had many opportunities for gaining knowledge which their nobler or poorer neighbours lacked, and it is hardly possible that they could have visited all the great fairs of England without leaving some trace of their foreign culture among the people who flocked to their booths.

M. Jusserand is inclined to believe that modern writers have a tendency to exaggerate when they speak of the roads and bridges of the Middle Ages. His own researches have led him to the opinion that strong bridges and well-made highways were constructed, and that private individuals, as well as rich guilds and monasteries, gave money for the pious purpose of keeping the public roads in order, but that there was no easy method of forcing those persons who had a right to collect the tolls to spend the money in necessary repairs:—

“Quand les taxes étaient régulièrement perçues et honnêtement appliquées, elles suffisaient au maintien de la construction.....mais on a pu observer déjà.....que tous les gardiens n'étaient pas honnêtes.....Le pont de Londres lui-même, si riche, si utile, si admiré, avait constamment besoin de réparations, et on ne les faisait jamais que lorsque le danger était imminent ou même la catastrophe survenue. Henri III. concédait à terme les revenus du pont 'à sa femme très chère,' qui négligeait de l'entretenir et s'appropriait sans scrupule les rentes de l'édifice.”

It was manifestly difficult to force those who collected the fees to expend them in the legitimate manner, so the bridges fell into ruins and the roads became mere sloughs, till at length some individual less patient or timid than his neighbours set the clumsy machinery of the law in motion, or,



if the calamity threatened to be a national one, the king ordered a general collection to be made to defray the expenses of the necessary repairs.

M. Jusserand has collected many notes concerning the highways of England and the travellers who frequented them in the days of the early English Parliaments, and he has so combined them as to give a very interesting sketch of the roadside life of our forefathers. He shows us, too, that the struggle between the law of the country and permitted abuse caused as much difficulty to the good men who lived under the house of Anjou as it does in these later times, and that in many cases of oppression the fault lay with the imperfect administrative power and not with the law-makers.

M. Jusserand has written carefully, but his book contains one curious blunder. "La prison de la Flotte" is a needless and incorrect translation of Fleet Prison.

*Reconnoitring in Central Asia.* By Charles Marvin. With Map and Illustrations. (Sonnenschein & Co.)

*The Region of the Eternal Fire.* By Charles Marvin. With Maps and Illustrations. (Allen & Co.)

'RECONNOITRING IN CENTRAL ASIA' is a lively and entertaining account of adventures and explorations gone through since the days of Vámbéry in the country of the Turcomans and the adjoining districts of Persia and the Khanates. There are fifteen chapters, and in each of these one great pioneer stands forth as the central figure, around which are grouped minor military and political satellites, whilst the author himself, acting as a "chorus," frequently intervenes to explain the moral of the story, and affords his audience an occasional glimpse of what is going on in the Foreign Offices of England and Russia or at the court of the Viceroy of India. As a matter of fact the book is one of adventurous travel, seasoned with political argumentation, rather than one of geography; indeed, a reader going to the volume in search of solid geographical information on the "region lying between Russia and India" is not likely to find what he seeks, and may even carry away notions altogether erroneous. We should have thought, for instance, that after all the surveying expeditions dispatched to the Oxus within the last twenty years, a writer so deeply read as Mr. Marvin would not have conveyed to his readers such very vague, if not altogether erroneous, notions with reference to that river as he does. The question whether the Amu Darya or Oxus ever found its way into the Caspian within historical times appears to us to have been most decidedly answered in the negative not only by Russian surveyors on the spot, but also by critical geographers skilled in the interpretation or elucidation of ancient documents. Mr. Marvin, however, still takes it for granted "that in ancient times Indian wares used to be conveyed through Cabul to the Oxus, down which they floated to its mouth, which mouth either opened into the Caspian Sea, or was situated close alongside it." And arguing upon such false premises, the author pictures to himself the Turcoman region of those days as a country covered with magnificent cities and clad with forests,

instead of a land of barren deserts, and with trade flowing across it by "means of the Oxus water-way." There can be no doubt that, owing to the decadence of the states of Turkistan and the raids of the Turcomans, many tracts along rivers or canals which were anciently under cultivation have been abandoned, and that the Russians may succeed in largely repairing the mischief done. But the possibility of effecting so small an improvement is evidently not what the author's glowing language is likely to convey to his readers; and when he adds, on the authority of Lessar, "that a deal of the water that wastes itself in the Aral can be diverted half-way across the desert without spoiling Khiva," he ventures upon an assertion which is not at all borne out by Lessar's own report. That enterprising engineer says, on the contrary, that the Upper Usboi, or the assumed old bed of the Oxus, is not an ancient river channel at all, but consists of a succession of separate depressions, and that in order to establish a water-way between Khiva and the Caspian it would be necessary to dig a canal 200 versts in length, and costing between fifteen and twenty million roubles. Lessar's former companion, Korshin, confirms this, and so does Prince Gedroye, who spent two years in exploring the delta of the Oxus; whilst Dr. Lenz, who at one time advocated this much-talked-of diversion of the Oxus, unable any longer to close his eyes against facts, now declares himself convinced of the impracticability of his scheme, and has withdrawn his theory of the Oxus ever having flowed through the Usboi into the Caspian.

The author's political views on the relations between England and Russia are well known, and they are very forcibly set forth by Mr. Marvin and strongly supported by facts and sound arguments. Like a sensible man, he admits that only fanatical enmity can be blind to the fact that the extension of Russian rule has conferred a blessing upon the populations concerned:—

"Respecting Russia's right to conquer Central Asia, and England's wisdom in opposing her, much argument may be expended and many opinions expressed; but there is one fact that stands out clear from all controversy—the conquest of Central Asia has been a blessing not only for Central Asia itself, but for all the nations abutting upon it. Cruel as have been some of the acts marking the conquest, and in spite of the defects of Russian administration, it is impossible for any man possessing the ordinary feelings of humanity to read the terrible accounts of the slave trade in Central Asia, prevailing up to the annexation of the region by Russia, without feeling thankful that the whole of the Khanates have passed under the sway of the White Tsar."

Even Vámbéry is constrained to bear witness to the horrors of the slave trade, and 150,000 human beings restored to their homes through Russian agency proclaim far and wide the fame of the benefactors. There is hardly a village in the countries to the south of the Turcoman country where Russia is not occasionally remembered with gratitude. Persians actually envy the Turcomans who have been subjected to Russia, and compare the arbitrary rule of their own tyrants with the security for limb and property on the other side of the boundary. Col. MacGregor was eagerly asked when the Russians were coming to Herat, his inter-

locutor adding fervently, without awaiting the reply, "May God send them speedily!" The advent of Russia is, in fact, looked forward to by border populations as that of a liberator, and whatever reticence the Russian Government may show, the Russian officers on the spot make no secret whatever as to their aspirations in this direction.

Those chapters in which the author deals with the secret agents of England and Russia are among the more instructive and entertaining in his book. He is not one of those who blame Russia for employing such agents, and points out that England has made use of them quite as freely, though not so successfully, owing to the "incapacity of the English Government to utilize their labours in a proper manner." In one respect, however, the activity of the emissaries of the rival empires differs essentially, for whilst Russia never hesitates to dispatch her agents to territories over which the suzerain rights of England are acknowledged, England has ever scrupulously abstained from undermining Russia's influence in states or territories already under Russian rule.

That the activity of the English agents and of those few English private explorers who were not thwarted in their enterprise by the interference of our Foreign Office has left its mark upon the events of the last few years is clearly shown by the author. The Tekke and Akkal, who made overtures to Col. Napier to be taken under the protection of England, resisted to the last, in the vain hope of obtaining English support.

"If English agents and travellers had never put in an appearance on the north-eastern Persian border Russia would have spared a whole series of Turcoman campaigns. The visits of these officers cost Russia millions of money and hundreds of lives. This is an historical fact which has never been properly examined even by the Russians themselves."

The author fancies that if Col. Napier's "secret and confidential" report, of which he gives an abstract, had been published in 1875, public opinion would have compelled Government to give effect to his views respecting the strategical importance of Merv. "England missed a grand opportunity when Lord Northbrook in India and the Beaconsfield Government at home failed to respond to the wishes of the Mervis."

It is not to be expected that all Mr. Marvin's readers will be persuaded by his arguments to look at this Central Asian question from his point; but though they may differ in opinion, they will readily admit the obligation he has conferred upon them by placing within their reach a mass of substantial information derived from Russian or "confidential" reports, which have hitherto been sealed books to them.

Mr. Marvin's second bulky volume deals more especially with the petroleum industry of Russia and with the remarkable career of the brothers Nobel, the creators of the prosperity of modern Baku. Some idea of the importance of that place may be gathered from the fact that its wells yielded in 1883 no less than 800,000 tons of crude petroleum. Their produce is even now finding its way to Germany and other parts of Western Europe, and is gradually driving American petroleum out of some of its best markets.

On his way to these wells the author

visited Sevastopol and Batoum, the former once more an important naval arsenal, the latter rapidly growing into an emporium of commerce. The author

"was astonished at the remarkable activity everywhere apparent; houses and shops were being built by hundreds, and there was every evidence that in a few years nothing will be left of the old Turkish town ceded in 1878. Before another decade Batoum will have become a great commercial outpost, and the Sevastopol of the Southern Euxine."

Of course, a book by Mr. Marvin would be incomplete without some reference to the Central Asian question. On the present occasion Mr. Marvin not only presents his readers with a translation of Skobelev's project for invading India and with reprints of some of his pamphlets, which are given as an appendix, but he also furnishes a few notes on a secret Russian mission to Cabul, which was dispatched in 1882, with Capt. Venkhovsky for its chief. His informant was a Jewish watch-maker at Kertch, who was attached to the mission as interpreter, and who will be rather astonished when he sees his portrait and autograph in an English book. The account of this mission ought obviously to have been introduced in 'Reconnoitring in Central Asia.'

#### NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

*The Baby's Grandmother.* By L. B. Walford. 3 vols. (Blackwood & Sons.)

*Dieudonné: a Study.* By Richard ap Rhys. (Remington & Co.)

*The Amazon.* By Carl Vosmaer. (Fisher Unwin.)

'THE BABY'S GRANDMOTHER' is more diffuse than Mrs. Walford's former books. She seems to have had some trouble in filling the necessary space, and the book bears marks of the manner in which it was composed for publication in parts. The heroine is a charming creation, and as original as she is charming. At the age of thirty-seven she is a lovely woman, full of vigour and good spirits, the life and soul of the house and country-side, when her very young daughter, who married at sixteen, has a baby. The staid and matronly young mother makes a good foil to the lively grandmother, with whom the baby's godfathers both fall in love. There is nothing very novel in the rest of the story, but the characters are drawn with Mrs. Walford's well-known skill, and there is many a touch in her delineation of the heroine that could only have been given by an accomplished novelist who has a gift which is something more than talent, and the sympathetic imagination of a true artist.

It is not quite clear why Mr. Richard ap Rhys should call his story of the beautiful French goose-girl a study. It is an idyl in its way, pretty and touching enough in parts, but the incidents are so very commonplace, the motives of action are so trivial, and often so inadequate, that to call it a study implies too much. The characters are the goose-girl afore-mentioned, "lovely as a rich ripe rose," her gallant lover Zephirin, and her amiable old grandmother. The whole tragedy springs out of some firewood which Dieudonné had been told by her grandmother to stack, but which she wickedly neglected in order to keep tryst with "Zeph the

millier." In the midst of their conversation it suddenly occurs to her that the old woman might walk out of her door and fall over the unstacked wood, and she hurries home to find that this is precisely what has happened. Hence, with the necessary assistance from folly, accident, and other contributory causes which are familiar to the tragic muse, the whole coil is wound, and a terrible coil it is. By the way, does Mr. ap Rhys imagine that he gives his romance a Gallic savour by making his grandmother speak like this?—

"How long thou hast been, child! There are five minutes that Pierre has waited for his milk; and Mère Sèxe [sic] comes of arriving." The best parts of 'Dieudonné' are such as depend for their interest on common humanity. There is little which is distinctively French, but a good deal which is distinctly human and pathetic.

Any one who hoped or believed that Mr. Vosmaer would in his new novel concern himself with Holland and life in the Netherlands will be disappointed. None better than he ought to be able to paint the cosy existence of his fellow countrymen at the present day, or, reverting to the past, utilize for the purpose of his art some romantic incident in their heroic history. Yet he has done neither. In his pages there is no trace of the stork or the wind-mill or the silent watercourse. We are in Italy from the first to the last. There is really no story. 'The Amazon' may be described, without strict accuracy, as a sort of 'Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship.' Of the five personages that figure on the scene, the Amazon herself (Marciana, a young widow) and the hero, Aisma, are the most interesting. Marciana, who had contracted an unhappy marriage, on finding herself free resolves thenceforth to remain independent mistress of herself. In like manner Aisma, jilted in love, has determined that Art alone shall for the future be his mistress. This is the state of affairs when we are first introduced to them on the mountain slope forming the glorious Bay of Salerno. Then there are Ada, an impulsive, sensitive creature, whose life has been blunted and stunted by a Pharisaic formalism; Signor Salviati, of Rome, a musician and a cripple; and, lastly, Dr. van Walborch, uncle to Marciana and guide, philosopher, and friend to the whole party. The author's cardinal purpose is, of course, to develop character in circumstances attractive to the reader. And this we must say he has accomplished with excellent effect. The book is, however, greatly over-burdened with views and theories of art and descriptions of art masterpieces. There is too much æstheticism even for an æsthetic novel. Sometimes we have a little essay, sometimes a little sermon, and once a poem of three or four pages, all designed in disparagement of what Dr. van Walborch would call "coarse realism in art," which, according to him, is the same form of disease as "pessimism in life." After all, as we have said, the value of the work depends upon its descriptions of character, and not on the artistic, æsthetic, and archaeological disquisitions to which we are unwillingly treated, and in this respect Mr. Vosmaer has scored a signal success. Of course, the Amazon abandons her resolve of remaining mistress of herself, and Aisma

finds another mistress besides Art. The translation, by Mr. J. E. Irving, seems everything to be wished for, and the frontispiece by Mr. Alma Tadema will be prized by the admirers of that eminent artist.

#### HISTORICAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

*Transactions of the Royal Historical Society.* New Series. Vol. I. Part IV. (Longmans & Co.)—The new series of *Transactions* of the Royal Historical Society is in almost every respect an improvement upon the old one. The present part contains four papers, every one of which is of interest, and two of them of permanent value. Mr. Henry H. Howorth is evidently well read in Northern literature; his paper on the conquest of Norway by the Ynglings is excellent. When so little has come down to us in a form that is free from suspicion, it would not be safe to say that he has made out a case for the history of events as he sees them. He has, however, done no violence to historic credibility, so that whether his labour be or be not permanent it will be of service to future inquirers. Mr. Cornelius Walford's treatise 'On the Historical and Literary Associations of Bridges' is far too short. It is almost a new subject, and there is abundance of material at hand for one who knows how to use it discreetly. By far the most important paper in the part is that by Sir Richard Temple 'On Personal Traits of Mahratta Brahman Princes.' We trust it will be widely read. Sir Richard has a profound knowledge of Indian history. The slight sketch he has given of a great race contains much information which will be new to the ordinary Englishman. The picture is by no means all rose colour; but the writer, taking into account the inveterate prejudices of English people, has thought it necessary in the last paragraph to make something like an apology for dwelling on the virtues as well as the faults of the Indian character.

*Journal of the Derbyshire Archeological and Natural History Society.* Vol. VI. (Bemrose & Sons.)—The Derbyshire Archeological and Natural History Society has done good work. The scope of its operations is wide, and there are diligent workers among its members. One of these, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, communicates a striking paper on the Augustinian Priory at Repton. He has an intimate acquaintance with the history of Gothic architecture, which has been most useful in the description of the remains of this once beautiful house. Repton Priory was granted at the Dissolution to a certain Thomas Thacker, who in 1548 was succeeded by his son Gilbert. Fuller tells a strange story how the church had remained intact until the accession of Queen Mary, but that when the Roman Catholic queen ascended the throne Gilbert Thacker was afraid that she would "set up the abbey again," and so upon a certain Sunday he called together all the carpenters and masons he could collect, and pulled the church down in a single day. Mr. Hope disbelieves this tale, for the very sufficient reason that among the remains that have been recently uncovered "there are no traces of such dislocation of walls and shattering of easily broken stones, like moulded bases, &c., as would have resulted if the building had been hastily and violently demolished." The Rev. J. Charles Cox communicates an excellent paper on Arbor Low, an object which Dr. Pegge, writing more than a century ago for the Society of Antiquaries, calls "that capital British monument." Mr. Cox deals with becoming modesty with the difficult questions that are involved in the history of these monuments. He, however, inclines to the view propounded some years ago by Mr. James Fergusson, that the rude stone monuments which were once thought to be "Druidic" were erected by "partially civilized races after contact with the Romans." Mr. Llewellyn



Jewitt has written an account of a cabinet at Welbeck made from the wood of the Green Dale Oak. The tree, which we believe still exists in a shattered condition, is an object of interest, but we cannot bring ourselves to get up much enthusiasm about a very ordinary-looking bookcase or wardrobe made out of some of its timber. The Rev. J. Charles Cox also contributes a list of the clergy of the diocese of Lichfield, compiled in 1602-3. It is interesting as showing how very few of the clergy possessed a university degree or were capable of preaching. At Burdington a certain Cutburt Terry is marked as "no parson," though we gather that he officiated as minister and received the proceeds of the benefice. Some local antiquary should investigate this case. Mr. Terry's history would be instructive if we could recover it. Was he a mere impostor, or had he received orders abroad?

*Records of Gloucester Cathedral, 1882-3.* Vol. I. Part I. (Gloucester, Nest.)—To the late Canon Lyttelton is assigned the credit of having originated a society to promote "an intelligent interest in Gloucester Cathedral amongst all classes," and no doubt we shall speedily hear of similar bodies being instituted in other cathedral cities. The *Records*, after an explanation of the origin and purpose of the new society, contain a paper by Mr. E. A. Freeman on 'Gloucester: its Abbey and Cathedral, and their Place in English History,' in which the writer reiterates his odd notion that "somehow people seem to fancy that every abbey is a ruin, and that every ruin is an abbey." Mr. Freeman's belief in national stupidity is as serious as Carlyle's in universal idiocy; but it might be thought that many of the population of London and even of the provinces must have heard of Westminster Abbey, and possibly of Malvern, St. Albans, Tewkesbury, or Selby, and known them not to be ruins, though they might, perhaps, not conclude any of these churches to be the complete monastery; nor would they be far wrong if they thought nearly every abbey to have been destroyed, except that its church in many instances was saved. So much important history centres at Gloucester that, with respect to the reign of William Rufus, at least, "almost every event that happened at all somehow contrived to happen at Gloucester." Though 'Ivanhoe' is backed by Dean Trench in his 'Study of Words,' the theory of the "vast separation, the abiding distinction, between the conquering and conquered races in England" is rebutted by the Conqueror's law, passed at Gloucester, that the Frenchmen and the Englishmen were to have equal rights and liabilities. There is the hard fact, however, that territorial rights were not included in this ordination, and the disinherited Englishman, with no foot of land of his own to stand on, must have felt his legal rights and privileges greatly diminished by the usurping invaders. Domesday Book, in fact, which also originated at Gloucester, must have done much to practically annul the law of equality between native and foreigner, and to render the former the inferior person. Mr. Freeman's paper, though somewhat garrulous and egotistical, is, of course, worth reading, though to those who have already well studied the subject it will not afford much new information. In 'The Builders and Buildings of the Cathedral' Mr. T. Gambier Parry honestly confesses that had he lived before crows went out of fashion he would have worn one; and so intelligently has Canon Westcott illustrated his theme, 'A Benedictine Monk,' that he would have felt himself hardly less at his ease as a member of a Benedictine chapter of old days than as one of the present Chapter of Peterborough. Sir W. V. Guise, Bart., brings some of his wide antiquarian knowledge to bear upon the 'Historic Monuments in the Cathedral'; while the Register of Parker, the last abbot, is the subject of remarks by the Rev. W. Bazeley. The bells of the cathedral are fully dealt with

by the Rev. F. E. B. Witts; and some barbaric verse on the 'Foundation of the Abbey of Gloucester' is made more readable by the intelligent annotation of the editor of the *Records*, Mr. Bazeley. The lover of ecclesiology will be glad to hear of this publication, which, as we have hinted, will doubtless be followed by much other cathedral literature. We note that the Chapter Library contains a copy of the Coverdale Bible of 1535, concerning which edition there has been lately a correspondence in the *Athenæum*.

*The Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine.* No. LXI. 1883. (Devizes, Bull.)—This number chiefly relates to Malmesbury, and it includes a well-studied paper 'On the Architecture of Malmesbury Abbey,' by Mr. C. H. Talbot, and a gossip account of 'Malmesbury Abbey in its Best Days,' by Canon Jackson, F.S.A., an optimist title that may require some limitation in order to be acceptable to a high Lutheran spirit. This is followed by Canon Jones's researches and conclusions 'On Some Place-Names near Malmesbury and their Historic Teachings,' in which some puzzling local names are essayed to be expounded. Thus Clack, near Bradenstock, is the Celtic *cleg*, a hill, and those who have climbed up to the old Priory buildings of Bradenstock will have discovered the hill in question. Clegg, by Rochdale, preserves the name almost unaltered; but Clay Hill, near Warminster, while it has nothing to do with clay, is simply *cleg*, with a duplicative to make it intelligible. To the guesses about Malmesbury Canon Jones adds one more. "To me," he says, "it seems clear that the root of the word is the Anglo-Saxon *mæl-dun* (as at Maldon in Essex), and that it means literally Cross Hill, or, as we should say, Church Hill, for *mæl* designates the image of our Lord on the cross, or what we should call a crucifix." Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, M.P., besides being a statesman, shows himself to be an archaeologist by his address 'On the Origin of an English Town,' in which he explains how Wiltshire, originally an old Saxon under-kingdom, "gradually became an administrative division of the great English kingdom of which the old West Saxon kingdom is now itself a part."

*Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society for 1882-3.* Vol. VII. (Bristol, Jeffries & Sons.)—This volume contains the Society's proceedings at Stow-in-the-Wold in 1882 and at Bristol in 1883. 'The Northleach Court Book' is extracted from, with illustrative remarks, by the Rev. David Royce, M.A. Among the ordinances of the Court in 1577 it was determined that any servant "found out of Master's or Dame's House at night or in an Inn or suspicious house, after the ringing of the Boothall bell at 9 o'clock, from Allhallantide to Easter, or at 10 o'clock after Easter, was to be committed to the stocks by the heels all night." In 1565 it was ordered that all the inhabitants with their able servants were to assemble in the field with sufficient bows and arrows, and "there every one to shoot upon paine to every one making default *vid. to the Crowne*." It may be remembered that Queen Bess's bodyguard were archers, of which Raleigh was captain.

A hundred at a time I oft have seen  
With bowes and arrows ride before the Queen,  
says John Taylor, the Water Poet. The lover of old manor houses will find a treat in the Rev. David Royce's account, with its illustrations, of Icomb Place, a rare building of its kind of fifteenth century date. The 'History of Prinknash Park,' the country residence of the last Abbot of Gloucester, is a fairly exhaustive account of that manor, though the Rev. W. Bazeley's favourite word "probably" hardly adds to its value. Mr. John Taylor's remarks on 'The Benedictine Rule in England' oppose Mr. Freeman's statement that "no one ever tried at Glastonbury, as was tried at Winchester, at Coventry, and at Malmesbury, to displace the monks in favour of secular priests." Mr.

Taylor shows by a reference to the 'Chronicle of Abingdon,' that when in 955 Æthelwold, who was Dunstan's friend at Glastonbury, left that house in order to reconstitute the monastery at Abingdon, he was accompanied by clerks (or seculars) from Glastonbury ("quidem clerici de Glastonia"), which indicates that the secular clergy then held that place, either from not having been supplanted by Dunstan or through being replaced by King Edwy, who favoured the seculars. The same chronicler, moreover, affirms that when Æthelwold had reconstructed the monastery of St. Mary at Abingdon, A.D. 957, he sent Osgar, one of the brethren, to Fleury in order to learn the Benedictine code and bring it home. "Now," cogently adds the writer, "had that rule been already practised at Glastonbury, whence Æthelwold had lately come, there would have been no need to introduce it afresh from the Continent." The history of Benedictinism in England requires reconsideration. The index to this volume is almost a model of exhaustiveness.

RECENT VERSE.

*He and She; or, a Poet's Portfolio.* By W. W. Story. (Blackwood & Sons.)  
*Idyls and Lyrics of the Ohio Valley.* By John James Piatt. (Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.)  
*The Lady of Ranza, and other Poems.* By George Eyre. (Gardner, Paisley.)  
*Lays of Leisure: Poems and Songs.* By William Allan. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)  
*Wandering Echoes.* By J. E. D. G. (Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.)  
*A Poetry of Exiles, and other Poems.* By Douglas B. Sladen. (Griffith & Farran.)  
*The Conscience, and other Poems.* By Charles William Stubbs, M.A. (Sonnenschein & Co.)  
*Fireflies: Ballads and Verses.* By Sydney Lever. (Remington & Co.)  
*Life through the Lotos: a Romance in Poetry.* By Richard Julian Harris. (Cornish & Sons.)

HE read aloud to her at one sitting twenty-five poems of his own, some of them rather long, the interval between poem and poem being unbrokenly spent in commenting on the last one and foreshadowing the next. Unfortunately he could not read her also the poem of 254 lines he was "scribbling" when she came upon him and his portfolio in the shadow of the beeches, as it was not finished, so he sent it her afterwards. She listened to the twenty-five poems with vivacious interest; and when he would have ended with the twenty-third, she insisted on his reading her one more for a quarter of an hour or so while she finished her embroidery, and was much obliged to him for making it two hours more. She also quoted him an epigram of his own. She was a delightful critic, for, with two exceptions (and one of them was but her make-belief, for fun), the poems always put her into exactly the state of mind—plaintive, gay, or serene—which they were intended to inspire. In the really exceptional instance she gave a mildly judicial summing up, which is, by ill hap, what a reviewer must adopt as to the whole book. "You have not quite succeeded with that poem," she said; and he replied, "I know it." Mr. Story has not quite succeeded with the book. The prose talk about the poems is an injudicious setting for them; they would have a fairer chance were they not thus cumbrously linked together; but there is no poem that in itself shines out with marked individuality. That there is, however, throughout the selection much that is above mediocrity in thought and expression, and little that invites blame, readers familiar with Mr. Story's 'Graffiti' will expect, as a matter of course, to find, and they will not be disappointed in the expectation.

A reviewer must needs wish that Mr. Piatt's book were a good deal better or immensely worse—good enough to be welcomed warmly, and not, as it is, just good enough to cause, in vain, lingering search for some special merit to praise,

or at least something to quote lovingly. Repeated examinations only prove more distinctly that the 'Idylls and Lyrics of the Ohio Valley' are creditable, and are not poetry. They are written in strictly good English, often well chosen, with a feeling for descriptive truth, in a pure and gracious tone of thought; the melody, though never notably musical, and though occasionally marred by bad metre, is, on the whole, sufficient for the reader's comfort. It is not possible, with all the goodwill in the world, to ascribe more striking qualities to the volume. True to title, a large proportion of the pieces have the topography, flora, and fauna distinctively of the Ohio Valley region, and this, on a glance through the pages, gives so much sense of newness as comes from seeing the words "bison," "prairie," "hickory," and so forth, instead of the more hackneyed nomenclature of home-bred English poets' scenery. But to read instead of to glance is to become at once aware of an all-pervading triteness which would often seem glaringly threadbare but for the pleasant gloss of those less threadbare words. It may be feared that this triteness is incurable, for it lies in the thoughts far more than in their expression; but there is a kindred fault Mr. Piatt could easily remedy, and thereby raise the level of his verse, and that is his affectation of simplicity. Simplicity should use short words; in words of several syllables it gives poetry the go-by, and produces an effect of baldness in contradistinction to simplicity. Many of Mr. Piatt's lines, where the good intention of simplicity is most obvious, are unmitigated newspaper prose. His frequent lapse from metre in blank verse is another fault of a curable sort—simple iambic scansion needs only attention; but in the too seemingly facile, but, to indifferent melodists, unattainable lilt of which Tennyson started the fashion with

So Annie has written, you say;  
Well, she never was over wise;

Mr. Piatt's case seems less hopeful. As it is, he has written in it one soliloquy which, were it not for that Tennysonian echo which will ring through it and clash, would have the influence of, as far as it goes, a genuine poem, a thing with far more life in it than any other production in the volume; but the jerks where the metre stumbles are trying and frequent, and there is never the complete swing and cadence required, not even in such a stanza as this, the best in the poem, which we give for the sake of its happy description of the impulse of military music:—

Tramping a steady tramp they moved like soldiers that  
march to the beat  
Of music that seems a part of themselves to rise and fall  
with their feet.

But, unhappily, too many of the stanzas are after the following sort:—

And so another round—the quail in the orchard whistles  
blithe—  
But first I'll drink at the spring below, and whet my scythe;  
and

And William, my captain, came home for good to his  
mother, and I'll be bound  
We were proud and cried to see the flag that wrapped his  
coffin around.

We should like to end with a favourable specimen of Mr. Piatt's writing. That in which Mr. Boughton has found a subject for a picture seems best to choose, although (and perhaps because) it is, in its suggestive method, alone among the poems Mr. Piatt has selected to fill this volume:—

TWO WATCHERS.  
Two ships sail on the ocean;  
Two watchers walk by the shore:  
One wrings wild hands and cries,  
"Farewell for evermore."  
One sees, with face uplifted,  
(Soft homes of dreams her eyes,  
Her sail, beyond the horizon,  
Reflected in the skies.

That Mr. Eyre feels genuinely we have no doubt, but he wholly lacks the power of expressing what he feels in that way which distinguishes poetry from mere verse-making.

'Scottish Scenery,' the longest of Mr. Allan's poems, is not a success, nor can his 'Drumclog'

be considered more than ordinary conventional verse. Some of his short lyrics, however, have a genuineness and delicacy of feeling which we have before noticed in his work. His range is extremely limited; and he seems scarcely aware of this, as he is constantly attempting subjects that are out of his reach.

If J. E. D. G. has any enemies, they may well rejoice that he, or more probably she, has written a book. 'Wandering Echoes' is phenomenal of its kind. It is not often the reviewer meets with anything so amusingly bad. J. E. D. G. is ambitious, and attempts many things, only to fail in all. Perhaps the culminating achievement of the volume is the following lyric, 'To E. B. Browning,' in which the writer assigns to her own muse a place akin to Mrs. Browning's and yet more akin to Sappho's. But here it is:—

Thou sweetest songstress, by whose grave  
In Florence oft I've wept,  
When I, too, dwell by Arno's wave:  
Of thee each memory kept.  
I know thou 't welcome, where thou art  
A muse akin to thine;  
I know that from thy poet-heart  
Some rays outshone on mine.  
Not long thy life; mine short will be  
(Philomel's breath's e'er brief);  
Since, past the grave, I'll meet with thee,  
Soon, soon I'll vanquish grief.  
O deathless poet! take from me  
This tribute to thy name.  
My inspiration lived through thee,  
Yet could not be the same.  
Mine e'er more earth-born; Sappho's lyre  
Was more akin to mine,  
Though ne'er, like hers, my lyric fire  
Will through all ages shine.

What, after this, can we do for her of the four initials better than leave her in her self-appointed seat in Parnassus, between the two greatest women poets of all time?

As a rule Mr. Sladen's poems do not rise above the level of uninteresting mediocrity. One sonnet, descriptive of a thunderstorm on the Mount Victoria Pass, Blue Mountains, however, is noticeably good where little is of any account. The doctrines contained in Mr. Stubbs's verses are unimpeachable. So much, unfortunately, cannot be said of their poetic quality.

Mias Lever's verses, most of which have been set to music, do not call for much criticism. They are smooth if somewhat facile in metre, healthy enough in tone, and well adapted to music of a not too ambitious kind.

Mr. Harris's book is one out of which ill-natured people might get many a laugh; but as to amuse such people can hardly have been Mr. Harris's object in trying to write poetry, we should seriously advise him to let this, his first volume, be also his last.

#### LAW BOOKS.

*The Judicature Acts and Rules of the Supreme Court, 1883.* With Notes and Index. By the late Frederic Philip Tomlinson, M.A. Edited by R. T. Reid, Q.C. (Clowes & Sons.)—*An Analytical Index and Digest of the Supreme Court of Judicature Acts and Rules.* By Frank R. Parker. (Same publishers.)—The editor of the first-mentioned work tells us in his preface that the "book was written by the late Frederic Philip Tomlinson, in the modest hope that it might do him credit at a time when his legal attainments, already well known to his friends, were just beginning to receive the wider recognition that they had long deserved. Hardly anything beyond the task of revision remained to be done when his unremitting labours were closed by his death." The work comprises the Supreme Court of Judicature Acts, 1873 and 1875, and the subsequent acts amending the same, together with the very important Rules of the Supreme Court, 1883. Great pains have been bestowed upon the work, particularly upon that part which comprises the rules, where the reader is enabled to ascertain at a glance which rules are quite new and which are merely modifications of those previously existing. The work can hardly fail to be of much use to the practical lawyer, and we cannot refrain from an expression

of regret that Mr. Tomlinson did not live to reap the fruits of his industry. Mr. Parker's work consists of, first, three tables showing the sources from which the new rules are derived, the mode in which the repealed statutes and rules are dealt with, and the new provisions in the new rules; and, secondly, an analytical index and digest of the Acts and rules. The latter is very full, occupying 359 of the 439 pages of which the work consists, and may be found of use as a guide to the Acts and rules.

*The Law and Practice of Compensation for taking or injuriously affecting Lands under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts, 1845, 1860, and 1869, and several other Acts of Parliament (English, Irish, and Scotch).* With an Introduction, Notes, and Forms. By Sidney Wolf and James W. Middleton. (Clowes & Sons.)—The greater part of this work consists of those portions of the existing public Acts of Parliament by which compulsory powers of acquiring land are conferred upon railway companies and other corporate bodies, together with notes in which the numerous reported decisions upon the various sections are discussed. Among the Acts so dealt with are the Artisans and Labourers' Dwellings Improvement Acts, 1875 to 1882, the Artisans' Dwellings Acts, 1868 to 1882, the Elementary Education Act, 1870, and the Public Health Act, 1875. The introduction comprises a general summary of the law and practice as to compensation under the Acts in question. The work also comprises, among other things, a copious collection of forms, including precedents of bills of costs.

*The Law and Practice under the Bankruptcy Act, 1883.* With the Rules and Forms, the Debtors Act, 1869, with Notes, the Bills of Sale Acts, 1878 and 1882, complete Bankruptcy Time Table, List of Courts, &c., and Notes on Decree of Assignment for the General Benefit of Creditors. By Charles F. L. Samson. (Clowes & Sons.)—This is an important work on the law and practice of bankruptcy. The author, in discussing each section of the Act, has aimed at working in "all the rules, forms, and decided cases applicable to the subject treated of in the section," and has thus obviated the necessity of constant reference from one part of the book to another. Some seventeen hundred reported cases are referred to, and the index to the work is very copious and accurate. The work will doubtless be found of use by bankruptcy practitioners, for whom it appears to be chiefly intended.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

THE volume presented (but not yet issued) on the 10th inst. to the veteran Jewish scholar Dr. Zunz, of Berlin, on the occasion of his ninetieth birthday, contains fifteen essays by scholars of various countries, viz., six from Germany, four from the Austrian provinces, two from Italy, one from England, one from France, and one from Russia. The essays bear naturally on Jewish literature, but are of the greatest variety. Dr. Steinschneider, of Berlin, writes on the metaphysics of Aristotle amongst the Jews. Dr. Rosin's essay is a contribution on the exegesis of the Old Testament, which may prove useful for Dr. Farrar's forthcoming Bampton Lectures at Oxford. Signor Marco Mortara, rabbi at Mantua, has an essay with the title 'La Genesi e la Scienza: Note sull'Origine e sull'Età dell'Uomo.' Dr. N. Brüll, of Frankfurt, Dr. Güdemann, of Vienna, Herr Schorr, of Brody (Galicia), and M. J. Derenbourg, of Paris, contribute to the Talmudical literature; the last gives a specimen of Maimonides's Arabic text of the commentary on the Mishnah, the complete text of which will appear under his editorship. Drs. Frankl and Egers, of Berlin, have sketches on the hymnologist Eleazar Kalir (seventh century A.D.) and on the famous poet Solomon ben Gabirol. Dr. Jellinek, of Vienna, contributes a bibliography



of Jewish eulogical sermons. Dr. D. Cassel, of Berlin, gives a biographical sketch of Abraham ben Nathan, of Lunel; D. Kaufmann, of Buda-Pesth, publishes the letters of En Duran (Simeon ben Joseph), of Lunel, in defence of orthodoxy against the philosophers, from the unique MS. in the Bodleian Library; A. Neubauer, of Oxford, edits Jedaiah of Béziers's treatise in defence of the *beau seze* against Judah ben Shabbethai's treatise 'Womanhater,' from a unique Bodleian MS., with an English introduction. Baron David de Günzburg, of St. Petersburg, publishes a treatise on the plague by the physician Isaac ben Todoros, of Lunel, from a MS. in his own library. Finally, Abbate P. Perreau, Chief Librarian of Parma, edits a philosophico-mystical treatise on Paradise, by Hayyim ben Israel, from the MSS. at Parma and the Bodleian Library. The volume will consist of two parts, viz., the introductions and essays in various languages, and the Hebrew texts.

The Catalogue of the Ostermess Ausstellung des Börsen-Vereins der Deutschen Buchhändler is a stout volume showing the greatest activity on the part of the trade in the Fatherland. Of English exhibitors Messrs. Cassell & Co. are the best represented. M. Rothschild, of Paris, as was to be expected, makes a fine show. The binding of the volume is worth noticing.

THAT excellent book of reference Poor's *Manual of Railways* (Effingham Wilson) is again on our table. The editor rightly ascribes to the immense amount of capital swallowed up in various wild enterprises between 1879 and 1883 the decline in the value of the railroad securities of the United States. In the state of Colorado a nominal sum of 100,000,000 dollars has been expended in the last few years, on very little of which any interest is now paid.

The *Handbook of Jamaica for 1884-85* (Stanford), compiled by Messrs. Sinclair and Fyfe, contains in over five hundred closely printed pages a great deal of information about the island.

We have on our table a number of new editions of novels. *For Percival*, by Miss Veley, and *Love the Debt*, by Basil, have been sent to us by Messrs. Smith & Elder; *Ayala's Angel*, by A. Trollope, *Salvage*, by Mr. Hawley Smart, and *Aunt Hepsy's Foundling*, by Mrs. Leith Adams, come from Messrs. Ward & Lock; *Lady Sefton's Pride*, by Dora Russell, from Messrs. J. & R. Maxwell.

We have also on our table *The A B C Digest of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883*, by A. K. Sutton (Low),—*The Colony of British Honduras*, by D. Morris (Stanford),—*Education and Educators*, by D. Kay (Kegan Paul),—*Methods of teaching History*, edited by G. S. Hall (Boston, U.S., Ginn, Heath & Co.),—and *Studies in Low German and High German Literature*, by M. W. Mac Callum (Kegan Paul).

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

##### ENGLISH.

##### Theology.

- Griffith's (A. J.) *Studia Crucis, Sermons on the Crucifixion and Related Themes*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
Hogg's (Rev. L. M.) *Letters and Sermons*, 8vo. 4/ cl.  
Holland's (Rev. H. S.) *Good Friday*, 12mo. 2/ cl.  
Wyatt's (H. H.) *Gospel according to St. Matthew, with Explanatory Notes for the Use of Teachers*, 12mo. 2/6 cl.

##### Fine Art.

- Language of Flowers, illustrated by Kate Greenaway, 3/6 bds.  
Lorne's (Marquis of) *Canadian Pictures drawn with Pen and Pencil*, imp. 8vo. 8/ cl.

##### History and Biography.

- O'Hart's (J.) *Irish and Anglo-Irish Landed Gentry from Cromwell came to Ireland*, 8vo. 12/6 cl.

##### Philology.

- Parry's (C. H.) *French Passages for Unseen Translation*, 2/6  
Spratt's (A. W.) and Pretor's (A.) *Exercises in Translation at Sight*, Vol. 2, English Version, cr. 8vo. 4/6 cl.  
Tavere's (H.) *Eton French Translator, French Extracts for Translation*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.

##### Science.

- Brown's (J. C.) *Hydrology of South Africa*, 8vo. 10/ cl.  
Brown's (J. C.) *Reboisement in France*, 8vo. 12/ cl.  
Neville's (G.) *Farms and Farming*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.  
Scott's (A. de C.) *London Water, a Review of the Present Condition*, cr. 8vo. 2/ swd.  
Thompson (Sir H.) *On Tumours of the Bladder*, 8vo. 5/ cl.

#### General Literature.

- Burnett's (F. H.) *Through One Administration*, 12mo. 2/ bds.  
Carey's (R. N.) *Robert Ord's Atonement*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.  
Gift's (Theo.) *An Innocent Maiden*, 12mo. 2/ bds.  
Godfrey's (Mrs. G. W.) *Unspotted from the World*, 2/ bds.  
Grey's (S.) *Story Land, with 32 Illustrations by R. Barnes*, 6/ bds.  
Hocking's (S. K.) *Caleb Carthage, a Life Story*, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.  
Howard's (Lady C.) *Only a Village Maiden*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
Kettle's (R. M.) *La Belle Marie*, 12mo. 2/ bds.  
Pearson's (Mrs. A. C.) *Acrostic Dictionary*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.  
Thy Name is Truth, a Serial Novel, 12mo. 2/ bds.

#### FOREIGN.

##### Theology.

- Bibliotheca Samaritana, hrsg. v. M. Heidenheim, Part 1, 3m. 50.  
Gelhaug (O. v.) u. Harnack (A.): *Texte u. Untersuchungen zur Geschichte der Altchristlichen Literatur*, Vol. 2, Part 2, 5m.

##### Fine Art.

- Pay (J. de): *Die Renaissance der Kirchenbaukunst*, 25m.

##### Drama.

- Elze (K.): *Notes on the Elizabethan Dramatists*, Series 2, 9m.

##### Philosophy.

- Schroeder (L. v.): *Pythagoras u. die Inder*, 2m.  
Werner (K.): *Die Italienische Philosophie d. 19 Jahrh.*, Vol. 1, 9m. 60.

##### History and Biography.

- Koscheleff (A. J.): *Memoiren*, 8m.  
Lenormant (F.): *Les Origines de l'Histoire d'après la Bible*, Vol. 2, Part 2, 1fr. 50.  
Strickler (J.): *Actensammlung zur Schweizerischen Reformationsgeschichte*, Vol. 5, 15m.

##### Philology.

- Etruskische Forschungen, hrsg. v. W. Deecke, Part 6, 4m.  
Graeter (B.): *Tables of Canarese Grammar*, 3m.  
Körting (G.): *Encyclopædie der Romanischen Philologie*, Part 2, 7m.  
Lagarde (P. de): *Mittheilungen*, 10m.  
Leidenroth (F. B.): *Indicis Grammatici ad Scholia Veneta A Specimen*, 3m.

##### Science.

- Bary (A. de): *Vergleichende Morphologie der Pilze, Mycetozoen u. Bacterien*, 13m.  
Borgmann (E.): *Die Chemische Analyse d. Weines*, 3m.  
Brusina (S.): *Die Fauna der Congerischen Schichten v. Agram*, 13m. 35.  
Haberlandt (G.): *Physiologische Pflanzenanatomie*, 9m.  
Haeckel (E.): *Monographie der Medusen*, Part 2, 45m.  
Herwig (O.) u. Herwig (R.): *Morphologie u. Physiologie der Zelle*, Part 1, 2m.  
Oswald (W.): *Lehrbuch der Allgemeinen Chemie*, Vol. 1, 20m.  
Preyer (W.): *Specielle Physiologie d. Embryo*, Part 1, 4m.

#### General Literature.

- Verne (Jules): *L'Archipel en Feu*, 3fr.

#### MR. EUGENE ARMAND ROY.

In the death of Mr. E. A. Roy, Assistant Keeper of the Printed Books in the Library of the British Museum, which we regret to announce took place on the 14th inst., of heart disease, at the age of sixty-four, the Trustees have lost a faithful, conscientious, and experienced servant, and the staff a genial, kindly, and sympathizing friend. Mr. Roy was born in Soho, in 1820, of French parentage, Dijon being the native place of his family. After a short stay in the employment of Mr. Rolandi, the foreign publisher and bookseller, Mr. Roy entered the service of the Trustees of the British Museum on April 10th, 1841, and after the long period of thirty years' service under Mr. T. Watts, Sir Henry Ellis, Sir Anthony Panizzi, Mr. Rye, and Mr. Winter Jones, he was appointed by the last-named Principal Librarian to the responsible post of Assistant Keeper of Printed Books on February 15th, 1871, a post then specially created for an officer charged with the superintendence and acceleration of the progress of the catalogue of books and final revision of the titles. Although Mr. Roy enjoyed this position for thirteen years, it is only recently that he received any benefit in a pecuniary sense from the improved salary now attached to that post. Always ready with his thorough knowledge of the French and Italian languages to assist, when his help was invoked, Mr. Roy's extensive acquaintance with the contents of the vast library of the Museum was often put practically to the test by those whose researches led them into the regions of mediæval literature. His principal characteristic was an unobtrusive simplicity, which kept him, in the even tenor of his life, free from the numerous excitements which only too often accompany official life; hence if his reputation is, it may be, circumscribed within the walls of the Museum, nevertheless he will not be easily forgotten by any who have been his contemporaries.

#### 'CORNISH WORTHIES.'

MR. TREGELLAS is quite incorrect in his statement concerning my motives for increasing the price of 'Cornish Worthies,' and as to the facts relating to the increase of the size of the book. The work has been very considerably added to since it came into my hands in MS., and is now very much larger than was originally intended, hence its increase of price. It is unreasonable to expect that a book which has been increased in size by nearly one half should still be kept at a price which would only be remunerative in the case of a much smaller one.

My letter which Mr. Tregellas quotes was written before the present size of the book was known, and did not in any way apply to the circumstances under which the work will now be issued; it is disingenuous, therefore, to quote this letter as applying to conditions which did not exist when it was written.

Mr. Tregellas's general allusion to "a royalty on every copy sold" and to the book being printed in a "certain form" does not refute the statement which I have made, and which Mr. Tregellas knows to be true, viz., that the copyright of 'Cornish Worthies' belongs to me; that he has no voice whatever in the details of publication; that the price at which the work is published is a matter between myself and the public; and that he has no right whatever to interfere in the matter.

If Mr. Tregellas continues this correspondence I will request you to publish our agreement, exactly as it stands, in the *Athenæum*, in order to show the incorrectness of Mr. Tregellas's whole position, and the manner in which its stipulations have been misrepresented by him.

I cannot refrain from saying what a pity it is that a gentleman who has written a good book, and sold it to a publisher, cannot rest content with his achievement, and how unwise it is for him to spoil his position and bring his good name into ridicule by dabbling in publishing details which are altogether outside his sphere and which he does not understand.

ELLIOT STOCK.

#### GEORGE BOOLE'S PHILOSOPHY.

103, Seymour Place, Bryanston Square.

THE late Mr. Jevons once wrote to Mr. Boole a cordial letter, inviting the attention of the older logician to some work of his. Mr. Boole replied in what must have seemed to Mr. Jevons a cold and unsympathetic manner, refusing to enter into the subject with Mr. Jevons. Mr. Boole said to me that he and Jevons were working on different lines, and could work best by each being untrammelled by the other. It is now said that Mr. Jevons, shortly before his lamented death, expressed the opinion that no one has ever understood Boole yet, and that the world is not ready to understand him. It is, perhaps, hardly superstitious to think that such an opinion, expressed by such a man, marks the period at which the world is becoming ready. Now I was from early girlhood a private pupil of George Boole, and for the last nine years of his life his wife and secretary. He left me by his will sole executor; and, little as he cared for fame, he charged me to see that he was ultimately not quite misunderstood.

Mr. Boole's nearest kinsman in thought is, perhaps, Spinoza. His whole philosophy, so far as I have been able to understand it, rested on four main principles:—

First, the idea that there is a mathesis or arithmetic underlying all life and all thought, in such wise that the process of getting wrong in one's thinking or one's action essentially resembles that of a tradesman dealing in a slipshod manner with his balance-sheet.

Second, the perception that no process of syllogistic reasoning can be valid which does not include among its premises a strict definition of

the limits of the universe of thought, or range of observation.

Third, a perception of the relation between the Persian belief in duality, which was founded on the study of transitory and phenomenal things, and the Hebrew doctrine of a Unity which is divine and eternal.

Fourth, the contrast between the tendency of man to perceive nature in three dimensions, and the fact that the number of dimensions is actually infinite.

Mr. Boole believed the doctrine of the Trinity to be good as a philosophical classification of man's perceptions of truth, which come to him, first, through the study of creation; secondly, through that of human life, and especially the lives of typical men or "singular solutions," either of humanity as a whole or of particular groups of men; and, thirdly, through that faculty of intuition which is preserved in its fullest state of efficiency only by paying careful heed to the voice of conscience. But ascribing to the Eternal a dividedness projected from the trinary nature of the human faculties seemed to him wrong. This, of course, prevented his taking holy orders, and in many ways brought sorrow on his early manhood. I often heard him say in later years, "Moses had very good reasons for thinking that the people of the Unseen God had better not let themselves be drawn into intimacies with idolaters."

No account of his later thoughts could be intelligible or true which did not embody some notice of a man who exercised over him a very singular influence, and whose double experience, clerical and medical, supplied the bodily framework of which Boole's own philosophy may be called the informing spirit.

Somewhere between the years 1837 and 1843, my father, Thomas Everest, Rector of Wickwar, in studying what is called "occult science" with the aid of a celebrated physician, made the discovery that a certain obscure disease, which, when it attacks persons of low animal organization, shows itself in a depraved taste for unseemly conversation about human relationships, if it happens to infect a man or woman of fine spiritual type takes the form of a desire to pry into the relations of man to the invisible. This seems to have been known to Jewish prophets from very early times; but I have some reason to think that my father and his medical teacher were first led to perceive it owing to the similarity of the reactions of certain drugs in the two cases. My father studied the subject closely. In 1851 he endeavoured to call attention to it in a sermon preached in London; but of course at that day he was obliged to use carefully veiled language. He was treated by medical men as a fanatic, and theologians called him an atheist. The world was not ready for his doctrine. He endeavoured to teach his family as much as he could; we should, however, have understood him better had he not kept us almost as carefully shielded as the children of Jonadab the son of Rechab from contact with the tendency against which he uttered so many warnings. No "theology" was allowed to enter our house, nor any novels or magazines in which it was alluded to. But I remember enough of his teaching to have grown to understand it later in life with my husband's help. Mr. Everest considered it especially sinful to attempt to convert a Jew to any Gentile form of Christianity, and said that the Jews as a body are destined ultimately to understand Jesus in a way of their own. When I asked him what our Church means by calling Christ "God," he seemed anxious to make me drop the subject. He said, "He is a manifestation of God; you are a manifestation of God yourself." He forbade my seeking any other explanation, and at different times told us that Christ is our Master; that whenever we can find out what His words mean, we ought to obey Him literally, regardless of consequences, so we shall come to as much knowledge of God

as is good for us; and that those who seek to find God in any other way than by such obedience bring on themselves physical and moral injury.

It was in 1850 that Mr. Boole met Mr. Everest for the first time. The two men, though very unlike each other in tastes, had a great respect for each other, and exercised considerable influence over each other's minds. Towards the close of his life Mr. Boole was heard to say that Mr. Everest was the wisest man whom he had ever seen.

In 1855 my father died; Mr. Boole at that time hoped to make use of some part of what Mr. Everest had taught him. But an obstacle soon presented itself. In 1857 he happened to enter Lincoln's Inn Chapel, and conceived for Mr. Maurice an affectionate admiration which became the romance of the last seven years of his life. Faithful to the rule taught him by his life-experience, he carefully avoided meeting Mr. Maurice, lest he should be betrayed by his affection into faithlessness to the truth. Yet he would in no way injure Mr. Maurice, who, he thought, was doing a great work in purifying the Church, and was also exercising an influence for good in another direction, by softening and refining many children of the natural covenant who did not understand enough of the theological portions of his sermons to be either repelled or harmed by them. Now no warning could at that time be published against formulating in words our relations to the Unseen which would not have seemed (however untruthful) like an attack on Mr. Maurice. Mr. Boole was the younger man of the two, and might naturally expect to outlive Mr. Maurice. "I know Maurice is wrong; but while he lives I will not write against any doctrine which he holds," he said. It may be thought that he could have written a book, so as to have it ready to be published at Mr. Maurice's death; but the very nature of the work would have required that he should mix in medical and other society in London, collecting materials in conversation; and the fact of his doing so would have stirred up difficulties for Mr. Maurice. I wished him to come to Mr. Maurice himself and talk the difficulties over with him; that seemed to me the best way of obeying the command given in Matt. xviii. as to the behaviour to be observed towards the brother who has caused one to stumble; but from this my husband shrank. "It would give him so much pain," he said. It seemed to me that there must be something wrong in any view of moral and religious questions the practical outcome of which was that such men as my father and husband must not meet such a man as Mr. Maurice. One day that I was trying to persuade my husband of this, I said, in allusion to Mr. Maurice's kind face, that I often seemed to see myself, as in a vision, alone in the world, coming to Mr. Maurice and putting my hand in his, and saying, "Tell me what I am to do." George answered, "Well, dear, if ever you are left alone in the world, you shall do so." I think that this occurred within the last few months of his life, when he had begun to suspect, though I had not, that he was not likely to outlive Mr. Maurice.

In his last illness, in 1864, my husband confessed that his resolute isolation of himself from the religious world had been a mistake, and said that if he recovered he would henceforth act differently. On his death being announced we received numerous letters from scientific men in different parts of the kingdom offering help for the family of the philosopher who had lived so isolated and claimed so little from the world. I was requested to bring out a biography of him; but no biography could be written without mentioning the motives of his persistent isolation. He had charged me to be cautious to do no harm to any cause the justice or necessity of which I had not carefully investigated. And moreover, the principle of compensation or polar-reaction had been taught to us by

my father, not as a mere logical equation, but as a law of life. He had always said that true repentance means, not grief for being made as our Creator chose to make us, but a willingness to recognize the one-sidedness and unbalance of our best efforts, and a determination to turn back and go on a different road as soon as the nature of our error in any particular line of effort has manifested itself. Had my husband lived, he would have endeavoured to give practical effect to his penitence for the shrinking from worry and from the pain of giving pain which had mingled with the true self-abnegation of his desire not to hinder the good work that Mr. Maurice was doing; and, according to all that my father had taught us, my first duty to the dead was to make for him, so far as lay in my power, the reparation which he had not lived to make for himself; and any glorification of a dead man, before such reparation was made, might, we had been led to suppose, inflict on his spirit awful torment, and cause his influence to be a source of distraction rather than of healthy inspiration to survivors. I therefore took employment under Mr. Maurice at Queen's College, told him my story, and put myself and my biographical materials at his disposal, asking him to give to the world whatever version of the history of my husband's life seemed to him most fair. Mr. Maurice, though doubtful of his ability to write the life of a mathematician, cordially undertook to give me any help in his power. But on reading my account of my husband he became much agitated; he refused to make any alterations in or omissions from it; urged in letters and in conversation he strongly urged on me the duty of not publishing any biography not of purely scientific interest, at least till a sufficient time had elapsed after the death of the subject of it.

My asking Mr. Maurice's aid instead of accepting that of the scientific men who would naturally have been considered my husband's followers and rightful interpreters, and my subsequent refusal to publish any biography, cut me off from all the help and support which the scientific world would otherwise have given to me. I therefore remained at Queen's College. I of course told Mr. Maurice that I could not consent to allow any one to speak to me about the nature or conditions of my relations to the Heavenly Father; and he was good enough to respect my wishes. Much indulgence and kindness were shown me by every one; it seemed to me as though Mr. Maurice must have given the *consigne* that my desire to make a sin-offering for my husband should be made as little as possible a cause of suffering to myself.

Shortly after the settlement of the question of the biography, a publisher accepted from me the MS. of the "Message of Psychic Science." Part of it was actually in type; but the publisher suggested my substituting other words for those used by me to describe certain phenomena or laws, "mesmerism," "spiritualism," &c. I replied that I was willing to adapt my language to the taste of the public, but those were the words to which I was accustomed, and I knew no better ones. I asked him to help me to learn whatever terminology he preferred. He proposed to ask Mr. C. Kingsley to do so. A proof of the first chapter was sent to Mr. Kingsley, and returned with the margin marked in several places "good," "excellent," "nothing can be more true and necessary to be said just now"; but where I refer to the sources whence we had gathered all I know of the subject of my book, Mr. Kingsley asks in the margin why I mix it up with quacks and play-actors. He wrote to the publisher advising him against the publication of the work. I wrote to Mr. Kingsley asking him to meet me and help me to weed out of my book any passages objected to. He refused, on the ground that



our standpoints were different. It appeared that his standpoint was also different from that of Mr. Maurice, to whom I lent the MS., asking him whether he personally would dislike its being published. He returned it to me, saying that he could not understand it. If I saw my way, he said, he would offer no obstacle to the publication of the work; but he could not advise me to bring out a book which he could not understand; and if I felt doubtful myself, then, for the sake of the college, he should prefer my not committing myself to print. Now, as to my own material, I saw my way, if not so clearly on some points as I now do, still sufficiently to venture on the publication of so elementary a text-book. But I was aware of not understanding the religious public or knowing in what terms to address it. I agreed, therefore, to wait. And seeing how reluctant Mr. Maurice was to influence me, and fearing he might be keeping back some expression of his wishes which I ought to hear, I asked him whether it would be any relief to him to see me burn the MS. then and there before him. I told him that my doing so would imply neither agreement with him nor personal flattery, but simply recognition of him as being, for the present, the leader of those who were trying to reform the Church, and that I had been taught to believe in men, not books—in loyalty, not theories. He told me very emphatically that he had no wish to have the book destroyed, only its publication delayed till I myself saw that it would be right.

Among those who have been informed of the reason why Mr. Boole never himself translated into words his own symbolism, there are many who think that his reticence for Mr. Maurice's sake, though heroic in itself, has been an injury to the world. I cannot agree with either portion of the opinion. His doctrine of mathematical symbolism is well established, none the less so because a generation has grown up expert in the manipulation of his instrument before it began to be suspected to what uses it might be applied; whereas there seems only too much reason to fear that Mr. Maurice's own magnificent conception of the religious and social uses of symbolic rites, and of the relation kept up between individuals and the National Church by the use of those rites, may ultimately be forgotten, owing to the multitude of questions by which he was distracted. I cannot regret that my husband added nothing to the risk of the thought-world incurring so great a loss. And as to Mr. Boole's own conduct, any sacrifice for the sake of a beloved leader is, in such a man, not heroism, but a most luxurious form of self-indulgence. Many difficulties will be cleared out of the way of religious unity when it is understood what the word "loyalty" means to such men as George Boole—the glad devotion which makes sacrifices for a leader a delight, yet in no way implies slavish agreement in opinion. It is evident that difference in feeling on this point colours men's views on what are called "religious questions," and affects their attitude towards all life. A friend of Mr. Maurice's once introduced me to some one as "the lady who chaffs the prophet," as if no one else ever ventured to make fun of his occasional fits of over-tension. From all my experience of other men of genius, I should be disposed to think that a man possessed of Mr. Maurice's powers of intuition, who was not habitually "chaffed" by his friends, would be likely to sink into a morbid condition, in which his work would naturally deteriorate.

Notwithstanding the kindness of every one at the college, I suffered severely in health from mental bewilderment and from the accidental shocks to certain instincts which my father had endeavoured to cultivate in those over whom he had influence, and was for some years unable to work. 'The Message of Psychic Science to Mothers and Nurses' was published early in 1883 by Messrs. Trübner. The *British*

*Medical Journal* gave to it a column of, on the whole, appreciative comment, but the class for whom it was written is not yet sufficiently versed in the language of scientific symbolism to understand it readily. This year Messrs. Kegan Paul have brought out for me a simple text-book of 'Symbolical Methods of Study,' which may serve as an introduction to psychic science.

The time has now come when it is felt that it would be desirable to write a biographical notice of Mr. Boole, and I shall be grateful to any one who will aid me by supplying additional material.

May our work, notwithstanding all imperfections, conduce, on the whole, to the repose of our souls and the souls of the faithful departed! And may He who maketh peace in His high heavens grant peace unto us and unto all Israel!

יְהוָה יִשְׁמַר

MARY BOOLE.

#### THE CAVALIERS AND ROUNDHEADS OF BARBADOES.

August 18, 1884.

IN the interesting review of 'Cavaliers and Roundheads in Barbados, 1650-1652,' in the last number of the *Athenæum*, your reviewer says that a large number of letters and other original documents are printed, and for these no authority is given; and he goes on to say that probably many of them are in the English Public Record Office, "but of this we are by no means certain," so that the usefulness of the book for historical students is marred by this omission. I hope you will allow me, as a personal friend of Mr. Darnell Davis, who not long since returned to his official duties in British Guiana—for I know how deep an interest he took in the compilation of this work, and how much he will regret the omission complained of—to inform your readers that all the original documents are in the English Public Record Office, in the Colonial Series of State Papers, and that a calendar of them has been published by the British Government. With reference to your reviewer's wish that Mr. Darnell Davis had traced the subsequent career of [Francis] Lord Willoughby—"about whom there is a conflict of evidence," for Sir Harris Nicolas says he was drowned in Barbadoes in 1666, while Collins, in his 'Peerage,' states that his brother and successor in the title lost his life in a hurricane near Martinico in July, 1666—there is positive evidence in the Colonial State Papers, in the second volume of the Calendar (1661-68), that Francis, Lord Willoughby, in a characteristic letter to Charles II., dated July 15th, 1666, told the king that he had pressed eight merchant ships to accompany the two men-of-war with which the king had commanded him to beat the French out of St. Christopher's, and that "he intended to see the beginning and end of it." So the next day he made his will, and the day after sailed from Barbadoes with his fleet and between six hundred and eight hundred volunteers. But within a week of his departure a fearful storm arose, and it blew an absolute hurricane, which lasted eight hours, with such violence that it dispersed the whole fleet, and six only out of the ten ships were saved from total destruction, and Francis, Lord Willoughby, and all on board H.M.S. Hope were drowned. His brother William, Lord Willoughby, who was on terms of intimacy with Charles II., arrived in Barbadoes, his brother's successor in the government, on April 23rd, 1667, and there are upwards of forty of his letters calendared in the second volume of the 'Calendar of Colonial State Papers.' He was Governor of Barbadoes nearly six years, and died there on April 10th, 1673.

W. NOEL SAINSBURY.

#### Literary Gossip.

MR. DAVITT's book, which we have already announced, 'Leaves from a Prison Diary; or, Lectures to a "Solitary" Audience,'

will appear simultaneously in this country and the United States, and is expected to be ready for publication shortly. Mr. Henry George is to contribute a preface and chapter to the American edition. The first part of the work will consist of a monologue addressed to a tame black-bird, which was the author's companion in Portland Prison, on traits of criminal character. Sketches of convict companions in his previous imprisonment in Dartmoor will form another feature of the book, and should afford a curious insight into criminal life, going, as they promise to do, into the various plans and schemes of professional thieves and swindlers. Educational reform, chiefly with reference to the children of the criminal classes, will be dealt with in the second part of the book, on the theory that criminal disposition is not necessarily hereditary, but the result of causes which lie within the power of early industrial and moral education to remove. Chapters on the social problems of our time, the causes of crime in society, poverty as a factor in the production of crime, causes of poverty, relations of labour to land and capital, will follow. In a final chapter on Irish political crime the author intends to criticize the "Castle system" of government in Ireland, as he thinks it unconstitutional and constantly opposed to every popular feeling and aspiration of the Irish.

MISS BRADDON's forthcoming novel 'Ishmael' will be published early next month. Miss Braddon is now in residence at her new home in the New Forest, where she is busy upon her annual, *The Mistletoe Bough*, which will appear in November.

THE authorities of St. Paul's School do not, it is understood, desire to see a very rapid increase in the number of boys consequent upon the removal of the school to West Kensington. They, in fact, rather discourage new applications for admission, and will only gradually make room within the new buildings for the full complement of scholars. It is not, however, doubted that the maximum (500 in the classical and 500 in the modern department) will be attained in the course of a year or two.

WHILST congratulating the governors upon the success with which they have carried out the provisions of the new management scheme, inasmuch as regards the school for boys, we may express a hope that no long time will now elapse before a site is acquired and plans are matured for "Dean Colet's School." The scheme, now five years old, enjoins the Mercers' Company to raise a school or schools for girls "so soon as conveniently may be"; and the interpretation of this clause must of course be left to those whom it mainly concerns. The Company will scarcely fail to see how important is the task which still lies before them, and how largely it is in their power to stimulate the higher education of girls.

THE scheme provides for the addition of four women to the existing Board of Governors, but not until after the buildings have been erected! This is a curious flaw in the document, and we should say that it might easily be rectified. It would be a graceful, and certainly a salutary, act to give the women governors a voice in the

selection of the site and the preparation of the plans.

THE promising young French poet M. Paul Bourget is now in England, preparing a series of studies of English poets considered in their relation to English scenery and local associations. He is contributing some interesting letters on England to the *Débats*.

MR. ALEX. MACKENZIE'S history of the clan Cameron, which was issued in the first instance in the pages of the *Celtic Magazine*, will immediately appear in book form, like the previous genealogical works of the same author.

MESSRS. GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS are about to publish an edition of Smollett's novels in six volumes printed on hand-made paper, uniform with their hand-made edition of Fielding's novels.

THE Monthly List of Parliamentary Papers for July, 1884, comprises 88 House of Lords Papers, 50 House of Commons Reports and Papers, 53 House of Commons Bills, and 51 Papers by Command. Of these the only one for 1883 is the Ninth Report on Historical Manuscripts, part ii., Appendix and Index. Among those for the present year will be found Reports by Representatives Abroad on the Cultivation of Woods and Forests in the Countries in which they Reside; vol. i. of the Report and Appendix of the City of London Livery Companies; the Agricultural Statistics of Ireland for 1883; and Summaries of the Reports of Inspectors of Mines and Minerals for 1883. The House of Lords Papers include a Return showing the Charges that the several Companies supplying Water within the Metropolitan District are authorized by Law to Levy, with a map; and a Return of all Proceedings instituted in the County Courts in England and Wales for the Prevention of the Pollution of Rivers. The House of Commons Papers include a Classified Return of the Number of Persons employed on Railways on March 31st, 1884; and Reports from the Select Committees on Harbours and on East India Railway Communication.

MR. W. CAREW HAZLITT has obtained the loan of a manuscript journal which gives curious particulars of his grandfather William Hazlitt when a boy. Through the kindness of the possessor of this MS. Mr. Hazlitt is enabled to make use of it in connexion with his 'Memoirs of Hazlitt,' and he will contribute some illustrative extracts from the MS. to the next number of the *Antiquary*. These extracts will relate to the journey of the Hazlitts to America in 1783-87. To the same number of the *Antiquary* Mr. Theodore Bent will contribute a paper on a journey to Manchester and Liverpool in 1792.

MESSRS. HURST & BLACKETT will shortly publish two new novels—'Joy,' by May Crommelin, author of 'Queenie,' &c., and 'The Double Dutchman,' by Catharine Childar, author of 'The Future Marquis,' &c., each in three volumes.

MESSRS. ABEL HEYWOOD & SON have issued an announcement of a work to be published by subscription, entitled 'The History of the Church of Manchester, from the Earliest Times to the Present Day.' It will be based on ancient documents and

authentic records, the editor being the Rev. E. F. Letts, M.A., Precentor and Minor Canon of the Manchester Cathedral. The first volume will be ready during the autumn.

THE *Contemporary Pulpit* will contain an article on the religious history of George Eliot, prepared from unpublished sources.

THE New York *Nation* calls attention to an ingenious arrangement on the part of two publishers in Maine, each of whom issues four magazines, which, on examination, are found to consist of identical letter-press in four successive stages of existence. The matter first printed in 1870 began to appear under a new cover in 1874, again under a third cover in 1878, and finally under a fourth cover a short time ago. The fact seems worth noting as a literary (?) curiosity.

MR. H. P. OKEDEN, who has been taken into partnership by Mr. Farran, is an Oxford man, a cousin of Lord Wolverton. Mr. C. Welsh, who has also been made a partner, gained his knowledge of the publishing trade with the late Mr. H. S. King, with whom he worked for seven years from the date of the first book brought out with Mr. King's imprint. On the death of Mr. Griffith, Mr. Farran's partner, seven years ago, Mr. Welsh went to St. Paul's Churchyard, and has taken an important and active part in the business.

THE *Berliner Philolog. Wochenschrift* devotes the whole of a double number (August 2nd and 9th) to an account of the condition of education and of classical studies in Greece. Besides describing the schools, the university, and the archaeological societies, it reviews the recent books by Greeks on classical subjects, especially the introduction of the study of Latin. Apparently the want of a classical grammar like Latin, where Greek is the native tongue, presents serious difficulties to educators. The curious problem of the new Greek language is also illustrated—that is to say, the conflict between the educated archaistic and the popular dialects. If you speak the former to the country people, you are not understood; if the latter at Athens or Corfu, you are ridiculed as grossly vulgar and ignorant.

THE Fayum papyri are yielding further treasure. Much information has been obtained from the Greek ones regarding the chronology of the Roman emperors. They show that Marcus Aurelius, Commodus, and Annianus Verus reigned together. The length of the joint rule of Caracalla and Geta is determined by them. Of the Arab MSS. fifteen belong to the first century from the Hegira. A new system of cipher has been discovered among the Arab private letters.

## SCIENCE

*A Synopsis of the Bacteria and Yeast Fungi.* By W. B. Grove, B.A. (Chatto & Windus.)  
*The Evolution of Morbid Germs.* By Kenneth W. Millican, B.A. (Lewis.)

MR. GROVE'S book is designed to present a brief summary of the remarkable organisms known generally as *Bacteria* and "germs," which have become so important of late years on account of their supposed or demonstrated connexion with various diseases.

It is chiefly occupied with the descriptions of genera and species, and has been compiled to a large extent from portions of the edition of Rabenhorst's 'Kryptogamen Flora,' recently published under the editorship of Dr. G. Winter. A considerable number of descriptions and drawings have been added, however, and the author deserves all credit for his own share in the text.

Only those who have had some experience with the vagaries of those minute organisms the *Bacteria* and their allies will be able to appreciate the magnitude and difficulties of Mr. Grove's undertaking. In no department of biology is there more uncertainty as to the limits between supposed species and genera than in the forms here described. Let it be imagined, for instance, how much patient labour and skill are required to determine the characters of an organism like *Micrococcus*, which is "round or oval, colourless, and about 0.5—1  $\mu$  in diameter," knowing that 1  $\mu$  signifies a measurement so small that 1,000 are required to make up one millimetre, and 25,000 or thereabouts to make one inch. Nevertheless, partly from accessory phenomena in the different cases and partly from differences in form, size, colour, &c., it is now becoming a serious object of biologists to summarize what we know of the various "species"—to classify them, in fact. From the few continuous observations of the life-history of these lowly organisms which we possess, and which are especially due to the labours of Cohn, Pasteur, Koch, Naegeli, Van Tieghem, and others on the Continent, and of Messrs. Lankester, Klein, Lister, &c., in England, this seems to be a more promising task, even already, than might be supposed; but the conflicting views inevitable in the earlier stages of knowledge are here painfully rife, and the reader of the present book may be discouraged as he finds each holdfast slipping from his grasp, and the suspicion dawns that it is hopeless to attempt a comprehensive classification of these tiny forms.

Although there are grave doubts about the autonomy of a vast number of so-called "species" and "genera," and the student feels on dangerous ground at every turn in the argument as to how the lower fungi are to be defined from *Algae* on the one hand, and from minute animal forms on the other, the atmosphere is cleared somewhat when we look at certain points already established, which must serve for our guidance in other respects.

Not many years ago Pasteur proved that a definite form of yeast fungus produces the changes which constitute fermentation; keep the wort free of the "germs," and it will not ferment. So, too, with *Bacteria*; meat will not putrefy (no matter how favourable the physical conditions) if the "germs" are kept from it. From these beginnings the advance to the grand results which led to the modern methods of keeping wounds free from minute organisms, and to the proofs that septicæmia, anthrax, tuberculosis, and other diseases are actually due to the presence of *Bacteria* in the blood and tissues, is of itself sufficient to encourage the attempts made to define more strictly the limits and possibility of these minute living cells.

These attempts consist in the careful and continuous observation of the living bac-



terium itself, and have already resulted in our being able to characterize some forms with tolerable certainty; in many cases, however, the conclusions warrant the suspicion that so-called "forms" or "species" pass into one another—i.e., that a bacterium observed under certain conditions alters its assigned characters when the conditions are changed, and has thus received another name when observed apart under the second set of conditions. It is, at least, highly probable that this will be found to be the case with many forms provisionally separated, and it appears likely that the uses to which such knowledge may be applied will afford even more astonishment to the public of future decades than they have done to that of the present.

If harmful *Bacteria* can not only be rendered innocuous by proper treatment, but even trained so as to render a patient's blood and tissues proof against the harm caused by uneducated forms, we should fairly appreciate the efforts of those who attempt the difficult task of 'A Synopsis of the Bacteria,' &c. There is abundant evidence of the fact that very much remains to be done, however, and we cannot quite suppress dissatisfaction when reading the terribly confusing remarks in the third chapter. Moreover, the book would have been improved if the more uncertain "species" in the first two chapters had been relegated to the chapter on "Protean and little-known Species." With all these faults, however, every biologist who is interested in this exciting field of research will obtain and use Mr. Grove's book, the text and woodcuts of which are alike good.

Mr. Millican's "contribution to transcendental pathology," as the author terms it, is instructive because it is a specimen of the kind of book which is evidently widely read. No doubt many people who would object to the probability of a layman forming an opinion worth having on a point of intricate law tacitly admit that an untrained reader may "take an intelligent interest" in the most abstruse questions of science, and books like Mr. Millican's are undoubtedly largely used as authorities by the amateur biologist.

Perhaps no theory has ever been so widely and wildly discussed as the "germ theory of disease," and the writer who is bold enough to throw aside the trammels of arguments directly dependent upon demonstrated facts, to follow out the consequences of inferences drawn two or three deep from what are themselves inferences, cannot well avoid being poetical or even interesting on such a subject. Mr. Millican, however, is in some measure able to write logically about a dangerous subject, and we feel a decided sympathy with him in his treatment of it. He believes that, apart from the evidence from other sources, the "germ theory" is not only not contradicted, but even supported, by the evidence of certain nondescript or mixed forms of disease. For instance, a patient shows successively series of symptoms which appear to lead to the astounding conclusion that he suffers from enteric and typhus fevers, together with diphtheria and small-pox; or a traced source of infection appears to have been the common origin of scarlet fever in one patient and diphtheria in another. In all such cases, assuming them to

be due to extremely minute organisms, it has to be borne in mind that the same germ may produce different effects in different pabula, and the blood of two persons may be suitable in different degrees; moreover, an organism transplanted, say, from sewage into such peculiar conditions as the blood of man affords, may adjust itself more and more—i.e., may become more capable of setting up the changes which we suffer as disease—during successive generations.

Such a view explains the origin of infectious diseases as due to acquired habits on the part of micro-organisms, and these habits may become fixed after many generations have been cultivated in the new pabulum, thus accounting for the specific nature of some of the diseases. Nondescript cases are resolved as due to the struggles of the organism to adapt itself to its new conditions, &c. The author lays no claims to originality, except as to the manner in which he has carried out the application of Darwin's theory to disease. Indeed, all who are acquainted with the recent researches in this direction will perceive that these conclusions follow directly if the particular diseases depend on the presence of *Bacteria* and similar organisms, which change their nature with cultivation; the remarkable results obtained by M. Pasteur, which throw so much light on the nature of vaccination and immunity from specific infections, are of course in point here.

Serious objection must, however, be made to one or two statements in Mr. Millican's interesting little book. To talk even depreciatingly of "a mongrel germ, the result of conjugation between two species," seems very like nonsense; if any critic implied that the author seriously thought this possible, the answer was obvious. Competent readers will feel surprise on learning that the author has "met with complete success" in "cultivating the yeast fungus on potato slices with a free supply of oxygen," with the result that "it then develops luxuriantly with mycelium and hyphæ." Certain other passages also, which refer confidently to the pathogenic effects of injecting fungi into the blood, suggest that the author, however conversant with the diseases about which he writes, would do well to reinvestigate the life-history of *Saccharomyces*, and to make himself more familiar than he appears to be with the difficulties of distinguishing individual fungus spores, "germs," *Bacteria*, &c., and of proving whether a given pathological change, after injecting "vegetable moulds grown in decomposing vegetable soil," depends on the action of the fungus, or fungi, or is due to poisonous effects of the medium injected with the organism.

The attempts to support the chief argument more directly by the facts on the biological side are not, in fact, successful; and this is the more to be deplored since we think the argument is in the main sound, and could have been strengthened instead of weakened if the writer showed more knowledge of this part of the matter. In spite of its faults, the book will be widely read, and it is to be hoped that it may pave the way for a better one.

*Stone-Working Machinery, and the Rapid and Economical Conversion of Stone.* By M. Powis Bale. Illustrated. (Crosby Lockwood & Co.)

It is by no means fair to a writer on mechanical subjects to deal with his work according to those rigid canons of literary style which should, nevertheless, be acknowledged as his guides by every one who desires to appeal to the public in print. Mechanics, in fact, may be admitted to have a literary style proper to itself. Some of the most famous engineers have been self-educated—really unlettered—men, and yet have managed to make before parliamentary committees, or to put down in black and white, rugged but intelligible utterances which have gone far to change the very face of the country. The faculty of speaking or writing on mechanical subjects so as to be understood by men ignorant of mechanics—that is to say, by the great mass of the public of all grades—is as rare as it is useful. It would be unjust to blame a writer for not having the gift. At the same time that kind of descriptive writing which may be borrowed from the specifications of the Patent Office, however useful it may be to the special student, is but dreary reading, and often fails to convey much clear meaning to the ordinary reader. The utmost that a writer of this class should attempt is not to go outside his theme, and to be careful to give an exhaustive account of what has been done or written as to his subject-matter.

Mr. Bale's book on stone-working machinery hardly comes up to these modest requirements. The introductory chapter would have been better omitted, not only because the history of masonry and of sculpture is only distantly related to that of a class of machinery of which the earliest examples are little more than a century old, but also in virtue of one or two of the statements on which it ventures. "We read," says Mr. Bale, "that they erected the Temple of Solomon of stone, sawn within and without." We are not aware whence this information is taken; but as far as the relics of the megalithic masonry reared on the site of Solomon's Temple by the great builder Herod can throw light on the subject, such a statement is singularly at variance with fact.

To the question, "What can machinery do in the way of stone conversion at the present time?" Mr. Bale replies that "stone may be hewn, dressed, squared, faced, and polished," and various forms of "mouldings may be shaped and finished in every way superior to, and at an immense saving over, hand labour." Flagstones and granite may be dressed and tooled, granite can be turned and polished, and many other operations may be mechanically performed. Seven chapters give some account of the appliances for sawing, dressing, planing, moulding, surfacing, and recessing stone. There is a short and not very satisfactory chapter on sculpturing machinery; and there are chapters on stone-breaking machinery, stone-working machinery, and miscellaneous machinery for working stone.

The two departments of labour, however, in which the application of machinery to the cutting of stone has assumed the greatest

importance within the last twenty or thirty years, are not mentioned by Mr. Bale. The introduction of the rock drill, worked by air compressed by water power, into the Mont Cenis tunnel in 1860, marks the most important era in the application of mechanism to the cutting of stone. From 1858 to the end of 1862, at the Modane end of this tunnel, 1·68 feet were advanced per day by hand labour. From January, 1863, to June of the same year 3·68 feet were advanced per day by machine power; and at the Bardonechia end, in 1862, an advance was in like manner made of 3·41 feet per day. The names of the inventors and improvers of rock drills are numerous: Bartlett, Brandt, Beaumont, Leschott, Dixon, Dubois and François, Ferroux, Harrison, Ingersoll, Könyves-Tóth, Low, MacKean, Maus, Sach, Schramm and Mahler, Sommeiller, Turretini, Burleigh, Osterkamp, Azolino dell' Aqua, Braydon, Davison, Warrington, Darlington, and Warsop. A book on stone-cutting machinery that ignores such a mass of information as is attainable with regard to this important part of the subject is strangely defective in plan.

Again, in 1877 Mr. J. K. Gulland patented a boring machine provided with a "drilling crown," or circular ring of steel, set with diamonds, which is driven by machinery and cuts its way down, leaving a solid core cut from the strata passed through, which is afterwards extracted. A depth of 738 feet was cut by this apparatus in 1878, near Northampton, at a cost of from 5*l.* to 6*l.* per foot in depth. It is probable that there is a greater commercial interest attaching to this invention than to all the other stone-cutting machinery in existence taken together.

Entirely distinct in its character, and of an importance that is as yet imperfectly known, is the beautiful process, known by the name of Tilghman, for cutting stone or glass by means of a blast of air or of steam carrying a stream of sand. Thus a bright surface on which a fern leaf or similar object is laid may be readily frosted over, leaving the part protected by the leaf bright; and ornamental patterns are produced with the utmost facility. By the use of a tube to direct the jet a direct boring or cutting action is produced; with a steam jet of 300*lb.* pressure a hole 1½ inches in diameter has been cut through a piece of corundum 1½ inches thick in twenty-five minutes. A book on stone-cutting machinery that gives no hint as to such modes of process as the above is something like the play with the part of Hamlet omitted.

Thus while we are ready to trust that the hints given by a writer who has "had considerable experience in the construction of stone-cutting machinery" "may be found of value to those about to erect such machinery," we cannot but think that the disadvantage pleaded by Mr. Bale, of "not having books of reference on the subject on which he treats," is one that is rather relative than absolute.

As far as inventors are concerned—a class of readers whose information ought to be a primary object with any writer on mechanical subjects—the absence from a book that professes to give an account of stone-working machinery of any description of machines of the important classes above indicated is a grave defect. We look in

vain in either table of contents or index for "Rock drills," "Sand-blast," or "Boring machines," and only find, on p. 136, the words, "For quarrying purposes rock drills are employed largely; these are worked by steam or compressed air, and effect an immense saving, especially with very hard stone or granite."

*Report on the Scientific Results of the Voyage of H.M.S. Challenger.* Prepared under the Superintendence of the late Sir C. Wyville Thomson, F.R.S., and now of John Murray. — *Physics and Chemistry.* Vol. I. (Published by Order of Her Majesty's Government.)

DAY by day, during the long cruise of the Challenger, samples of water were carefully collected from the surface of the ocean, and their specific gravity determined by Mr. J. Y. Buchanan, who accompanied the expedition in the capacity of chemist and physicist. Specimens of the bottom-water were in like manner procured and examined at all the stations, and wherever practicable samples were also taken from intermediate depths. In this way a vast number of density determinations were accumulated. These results, having been arranged and discussed by Mr. Buchanan, are published in the present volume, where they form a large series of tables, accompanied by a coloured map and numerous diagrams.

It comes out from these investigations that the variations in the density of oceanic water—the water of the free ocean as distinguished from that of inland seas, bays, and estuaries—are comprised within exceedingly narrow limits, not rising above 1·02780 or falling below 1·02400, the specific gravity of pure water at 4° C. being taken as the unit. Since the variations are so slight, it is obvious that in taking the density of oceanic water an instrument of extreme delicacy is needed. The instrument selected for use on board the Challenger was a glass hydrometer, the construction of which is fully explained in this volume. Except in very heavy weather this hydrometer gave excellent results. Chemists who sit at home at ease can have no notion of the difficulties which beset work in a laboratory on ship-board, and Mr. Murray, the able editor of the Challenger's reports, speaks in the highest terms of the way in which Mr. Buchanan carried on his researches, often under circumstances of the most adverse character.

It must be borne in mind that the determination of specific gravity formed a part only of the daily duty of the chemist on board the Challenger. The gases dissolved in the samples of sea-water were eliminated by boiling, and the gases themselves preserved for future examination, while in many cases the amount of carbonic acid was determined on board ship. A large number of samples of water were also preserved in stoppered bottles, with their localities duly registered, and sent home for detailed examination at leisure in a laboratory on terra firma. On the return of the expedition to England Mr. Buchanan proceeded to analyze the samples of gas which had been boiled out of the water during the cruise; but after a while he was prevented from continuing his work, and the investigation passed into the hands of

Prof. Dittmar, of Glasgow. This chemist not only continued the gas analyses, throwing much originality into the work, but undertook a thorough examination of the chemical composition of sea-water. Complete analyses of no fewer than seventy-seven samples were made in Prof. Dittmar's laboratory, and his elaborate report occupies by far the greater part of the noble volume now in our hands. The chemical report is not simply a dry collection of analyses, for Prof. Dittmar contrives to discuss incidentally a number of questions of the deepest interest in connexion with oceanography.

Sea-water is a weak solution of various saline bodies, notably chlorides and sulphates, while the bases are chiefly soda and potash, magnesia and lime. At the same time there are present, in minute quantity, a great number of other constituents; and, indeed, it may be questioned whether any element is entirely unrepresented in sea-water. From the classical researches of Forchhammer, supported by those of other chemists, and now greatly extended by the Challenger investigations, it appears that the solid matter dissolved in the ocean is practically the same in all parts of the world and at all depths. On the contrary, the proportion of saline constituents in the water is subject to considerable variation; in other words, the ocean is not uniformly saline, though the salts themselves are always of the same kind. The variations in salinity are ably discussed in this volume.

Carbonic acid exists in all sea-water, and one of the most interesting questions in connexion with the composition of the ocean relates to the exact state in which this constituent occurs. Does it exist in a free form, dissolved in the water as part of the aqueous atmosphere? Is it combined, chemically or semi-chemically, with certain salts—with chlorides, as suggested by Jacobsen, or with sulphates, as suggested by Buchanan? Or does it exist in combination with lime or other bases, as carbonate or bicarbonate? No satisfactory answer has ever been returned to these questions, and after all that is said on the subject in the elaborate volume before us we hardly think that the door of discussion is yet finally closed. Prof. Dittmar's ingenious researches tend to show that the carbonic acid exists as a normal carbonate, with which additional carbonic acid may be combined, though in most cases the amount is insufficient to produce a bicarbonate. Free carbonic acid in sea-water is quite exceptional.

The source of the carbonic acid in the ocean is not far to seek. The gas is absorbed directly from the atmosphere; it is also supplied by the decomposition of marine animals and plants; but probably the chief source of carbonic acid is to be found in submarine volcanic springs. It is true that the waters of the ocean are nowhere troubled by the escape of the bubbling gas; yet it must be remembered that, except in shallow seas, the carbonic acid would be condensed by the enormous pressure of the superincumbent water, and the liquefied gas would be quietly washed away by the currents of the ocean. The Challenger in collecting samples of sea-water did not happen to strike upon any submarine carbonic acid springs, except perhaps in one or two cases, where the samples showed an exceptionally large per-

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centage of carbonic acid. Future explorers, even if not expert analysts, may be able to throw some light upon the hidden oceanic sources of carbonic acid, if they follow the instructions of modern chemists in testing for this constituent. "Let seafaring men seek for waters which assume a yellow colour on addition of aurine. When such water is found," says Prof. Dittmar, "a volcanic carbonic acid spring must be close at hand."

The latter portion of this voluminous report contains the record of all the observations made by the officers of the Challenger on the temperature of the deep sea. These observations are printed, without discussion, in the form of 263 diagrams, constructed by Staff-Commander Tizard, R.N.

*A Treatise on Earthy and other Minerals and Mining.* By D. C. Davies, F.G.S. (Crosby Lockwood & Co.)—The author of this volume is a well-known mining engineer, who has had considerable experience in practical mining. He has availed himself of the opportunities which his vocation has afforded him for obtaining knowledge by observation, and many of the phenomena described in this volume have been studied by the author himself, while most of the mining operations are explained in a way which shows the narrative to be the result of his own experience. We could have wished that the author had contented himself with recording the facts with which he is personally acquainted rather than have produced a work which he admits is "to a large extent a compilation." We do not for a moment intend to suggest that the compilation is not to be relied on. The best authorities have been consulted in each case, and abstracts have been honestly made of the important points bearing on the subject in hand. There is, however, a freshness in the descriptions given by the author from his own knowledge, and a fulness in the information conveyed from his own notes, not to be found in those chapters which depend upon the observations and descriptions of others. For illustration of this we have only to refer the reader to the chapters on the phosphates of lime, and request him to contrast those which relate to the few rarer metallic minerals which find a place in the latter pages of this volume. Mr. Davies describes the phosphatic deposits of this and other countries very satisfactorily, especially those which follow the course of the Bala limestone in the north-east part of Montgomeryshire, a district with which he is evidently well acquainted. The map and sections of the phosphate beds found in the Berwyn mine and the neighbouring limestones, with the accompanying descriptions, render this part of the book peculiarly instructive. The same may be said of the chapters devoted to the consideration of the phosphatic minerals of Canada, of Belgium, of Russia, and the other countries from which they have been brought in large quantities to meet the demands of British agriculture. We think the publishers would find it to their advantage to reproduce part ii. of this volume in a separate and a cheap form, to meet the desires of intelligent farmers to know something of this very important class of fertilizers. The author has divided his volume into four parts, the first part being devoted to earthy minerals; the second to haloid minerals (a term not now considered strictly applicable to the class of salts comprehended); the third to carbon compounds of carbon and sulphur; the fourth embracing a few metallic minerals omitted from a former volume. We think if a future edition of this, or of the 'Metalliferous Minerals and Mining,' should be required, it would be advisable to amend this confused division by placing it where it strictly belongs. That the arrange-

ment of this treatise will admit of improvement is obvious, but the subject-matter of the volume will be found of high value by all—and they are a numerous class—who trade in earthy minerals.

*Report of the Administration of the Meteorological Department of the Government of India in 1882-83.*—*Indian Meteorological Memoirs.* Vol. II. Part II. Published under the Direction of Henry F. Blanford, F.R.S. (Calcutta, Government Printing Office.)—The Report now published is the eighth since the reorganization of the system of meteorological observations in India. The area of observation, which in 1875 comprehended little more than the provinces under the principal local governments of India proper, now extends to the native states both in India and around its borders, to the shores of Africa and the Persian Gulf, and comprises also all accessible parts of the Burmese peninsula. In addition to the ordinary class of observations, the Indian observers have made considerable contributions in accordance with the suggestions of the Committee on Solar Physics, especially such as relate to the local intensity of the sun's rays. It is hoped that by adopting the various precautions suggested and by using more efficient instruments they may be enabled to arrive in a short time at a measure of the original radiant energy of the sun. An actinometric observatory has been established in Western Tibet at an elevation of 11,500 feet above the sea, and, from the supreme advantages presented by a mountain station in a dry climate, we may expect that the extent and distribution of energy in the solar spectrum will be determined with close approaches to accuracy. The present report embraces snowfall reports, Himalayan meteorology, the temperature of Northern India, the rainfall of India, storm records, and the meteorology of Indian seas. The Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India describes fully the state of each of the meteorological observatories, especially the condition of the instruments in use; he also gives a satisfactory account of the efficiency of the principal officers and of the staff engaged.—The present part of the 'Indian Meteorological Memoirs' contains a note on Mr. Chambers's 'List of Cyclones' published in the previous part, and on the Gujarat land cyclone of July 11th-13th, 1881, in which Mr. Blanford has given with much clearness the successive steps in the formation of this storm. Mr. T. A. Hill, Meteorological Reporter to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, furnishes a memoir 'On the Temperature of North-Western India,' which gives very trustworthy meteorological observations of the values of the temperature and other climatological elements of a district which has a land area equal to that of Central Europe. These memoirs are accompanied by weather charts which greatly aid in giving a clear idea of the natural phenomena observed.

#### THE HEALTH EXHIBITION.

ONE of the most interesting and instructive of the scientific departments of the Health Exhibition is the Biological Laboratory, under the charge of Mr. W. Watson Cheyne, of King's College, who is well known for his accurate acquaintance with those minute organisms, the knowledge of the existence of which lies at the base of the "germ theory" of disease.

During the last few years considerable advance has been made, not only in our knowledge of the external characters of the "microbes," as they are now conveniently called, but also of their biology. We have learnt how they differ under the influence of different chemical and histological reagents, and that they not only differently affect more elevated organisms, but that their own mode of growth is characteristic of the species. We have an example here shown of two *Bacteria* that produce fluorescence; but while one renders the gelatine in which it is multiplying fluid, the gelatine in which is the

other remains solid. Investigators have, in fact, learnt to distinguish forms, which are always difficult to detect under the microscope, by means of "cultivations." When it was reported that Dr. Koch had found the bacillus of cholera in a certain body of water, those who were unacquainted with the more modern and appropriate methods of research were fain to imagine that he did so by putting a drop of water on a slide and examining it, just as though it were an amoeba, by the aid of a high magnifying power. As a matter of fact, he did nothing of the kind. He "cultivated" his bacillus till he had a crop sufficient to be detected by the naked eye, and to be seen to have the mode of growth which he had learnt to be that which is characteristic of the cholera bacillus.

Mr. Cheyne exhibits a large series of microbes of various kinds, placed in the media best suited for their mode of growth. It is particularly interesting to observe how different are the forms taken on by colonies of different species, and how greatly they vary in the rate of rapidity of their multiplication; that of erysipelas, for example, is very much slower than the micrococcus of pneumonia.

One great advance of recent years, due primarily to Brefeld, but brought to its present use by Koch, is the substitution of solid for fluid media of cultivation. The objection to the latter is that the *Bacteria* render the fluid turbid and prevent further observation; the advantage of media rendered solid by the addition of gelatine lies in the fact that the microbes are forced to grow in colonies, and that if other organisms fall into a previously "pure cultivation," they grow only where they fall, and can, therefore, be much more easily eliminated. Where, then, *Bacteria* are mixed it is comparatively easy to separate them from one another in a solid medium; herein lies the advantage of this method when used for the purpose of testing water—one of the most important functions of a laboratory of health. Among the forms here exhibited we have (1) pigment-producing *Bacteria*, (2) such as illustrate the processes of fermentation, as in milk, and (3) those that are found to be associated with diseases, and in many cases are definitely known to be their cause. The last, again, are divisible into such as affect man—tubercle, glanders, anthrax, erysipelas, typhoid fever, and acute inflammation of bones or of lungs; and those that are found in lower animals—the septicæmia of the rabbit, or chicken cholera. In addition to these, the laboratory contains examples of fungi injurious to animals or plants, or altogether innocuous; and it is well equipped with microscopes and diagrams, among the latter of which are those that illustrate the excellent influences of vaccination and revaccination, and show that in later years no German soldier has died of small-pox, and that in some years only 2·12 in 100,000 have been ill of it. Many of the specimens and most of the diagrams have their origin in Dr. Koch's laboratory. On Thursday afternoons microscopical preparations are exhibited, and at 4 P.M. on that day Mr. Cheyne gives a demonstration.

If the *raison d'être* of this vast show be founded on the serious intention to diffuse practical knowledge of sanitary science, rather than on a desire to emulate the Fisheries in popularity as an agreeable lounge, it is astonishing that the Executive Council should have so long hesitated to sanction the erection of model dwellings.

We use the words "model dwellings," as having the sanction of the Official Catalogue, without expressing any opinion as to whether they can be appropriately applied to structures from which the first floors have been omitted, in which the rooms are only partly shown, and in which the ordinary positions of the staircases have been changed.

It would certainly seem to the uninitiated that a practical illustration of what, in a sanitary

point of view, is right and wrong in the ordinary dwelling-house is quite as closely connected with the health of mankind as is the knowledge of what a London street in the days of our great-grandfathers looked like, or what the music of the "Heathen Chinese" in our own days sounds like.

The number of visitors passing through these houses, and the intelligent interest shown by the remarks of many of them, must be a source of gratification to the special committee under whose supervision the models have been erected, and to whose unselfish and persistent efforts, under the most discouraging circumstances, their existence is due. The practical value of these models as an educational lesson in domestic hygiene is, however, sadly lessened by the absence of the explanatory guide-book, which, for some unaccountable reason, has not yet been issued to the public, although it has been in type for two or three weeks. We trust that when issued it may be sold at a price that will tempt all visitors to buy it. Without the aid of some such guide it is most difficult to know what to look for, or to realize the object sought to be obtained by, and the action of, the appliances seen. Take a single example. There is a most ingenious and simple contrivance for preventing the risk of pipes being burst by frost. This is effected by means of a small secondary tap, whereby the water remaining in the upper part of the pipe, after the main supply has been turned off below, may be completely drawn off. In the absence of explanation, we do not think one person in a thousand would guess the purpose this small tap is intended to serve. Would it not also be possible to retain the services of some skilled guide or expositor to explain such details to the public? We should think the services of some candidate who has successfully passed the examination of the Sanitary Institute, and qualified for the post of Local Government Inspector, might be secured at no ruinous cost. Such an attendant might not only explain in detail, but protect the models from injury. Some protection is sadly needed. At present the wall-paper is torn, the ventilators are knocked down, and many of the appliances are out of gear from rough usage.

We are sorry to add that the usefulness of these models is still further diminished by reason of the Executive Council not having yet assented to a request that they should be artificially lighted at night. Several contractors, recognizing the value of this most truly educational section of the Exhibition, have, at their own cost, sent their *employés* to see it in the daytime. But where this is not done by their masters, many a foreman or clerk of works, to say nothing of the more humble working plumber, carpenter, and mason, will hesitate to sacrifice, in addition to his entrance fee, a day's wages in order to examine these models. And yet it would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of getting the workman to realize that the special work he is engaged on is an essential part of the whole system, and that illness, and even death, may result from carelessness in constructing or fitting what he has hitherto considered as an engineer's whim, or "fad" as he would probably call it.

We understand that appliances for lighting this part of the Exhibition have been provided under the supervision of the special committee, with a view of showing in action the most approved systems of lighting, both by gas and electricity, and the various methods of carrying off the products of combustion. Surely some slight readjustment of the expenses incidental to the general lighting of the Exhibition might well provide for the lighting of this section, even though, in consequence of such readjustment, the loungers on the terraces should be constrained to smoke their cigarettes in light diminished by the power of some few score of Chinese lanterns. This is the more important at this season of the year, when houses are being

repaired in every direction, when the work—and too often the mischief—is actually being done, and when the workman is fully employed and unable to spare a single hour in the daytime. We trust the Council will seriously reconsider this question.

One more suggestion. In connexion with the Fisheries Exhibition papers were read and conferences held on the principles of fishery legislation, and amendments to the existing laws were proposed and freely discussed by those practically affected by or interested in these laws. Might not examination and discussion of our sanitary laws bear good fruit? The question of giving greater certainty of tenure of office, and therefore more independence of action, to our rural sanitary inspectors, is one that might well engage the attention of a conference held in connexion with the Health Exhibition. The extraordinary powers conferred on some water companies by local Acts of Parliament, enabling them to insist on the use of some special and often inferior form of waste-preventing flushing apparatus, is another subject that at once suggests itself as proper for discussion; and there must be many more of a kindred nature.

#### ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

GENERAL PITT-RIVERS, as Inspector of Ancient Monuments in Great Britain, has printed, by permission of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Works, his official report to them on excavations in the Pen pits, near Penselwood, Somerset, made for the purpose of ascertaining whether any portion of these ancient pits should be placed under the protection of the Ancient Monuments Act. The excavations took place between October 22nd and November 4th, 1883, and the conclusions arrived at have already been referred to in the *Athenæum* in a letter by Mr. Mansel-Pleydell, president of the Dorset Field Club. They confirm the view of the Rev. H. H. Winwood that the pits are the remains of quarries made for the purpose of obtaining stone for querns and other purposes, and that no sufficient ground exists for supposing, with Mr. Kerslake, that they formed part of a British town of great size. The Gaspar pits, which were examined by General Pitt-Rivers, are on the property of Miss Chafin Grove, by whose permission the excavations were made. As regards the time at which the pits were first made for procuring stone, there is no sufficient evidence to go upon.

The *Journal of the Anthropological Institute* for August contains some important papers. Mr. Henry Prigg communicates an account of a portion of a human skull of supposed paleolithic age found near Bury St. Edmunds in November, 1882, at a depth of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  ft. from the surface. The fragment is very small, and its great antiquity is inferred from its position in undisturbed ground in a deposit of red loam formed, according to the geological evidence, long anterior to the excavation of the valley of the Linnet. Miss A. W. Buckland contributes a paper on traces of commerce in prehistoric times, in which she dwells upon the identity in form and decoration between objects of prehistoric art found in Ireland, in ancient Etruria, and in Asia Minor as evidence of the existence of a prehistoric commerce, and urges further investigation of such relics from that point of view. Mr. A. L. Lewis communicates some useful observations on the Longstone and other remains in the western portion of the Isle of Wight; and Rear-Admiral Tremlett an excellent account of two stone circles—one wholly submerged, the other half submerged—at the south-east corner of the island of Er-Lanic, Morbihan. Mr. Hilton Price gives an account of a number of ancient Egyptian implements of flint and bronze in his own collections. Our knowledge of the peoples of Melanesia is added to by two most valuable papers—one by the Rev. Lorimer Fison, on the Nanga, or sacred stone enclosure, of Wainimala, Fiji, and its relation

to the ceremonies of initiation into manhood and to the clubs or secret societies existing in that colony, upon which Mr. Fison has accumulated a large store of information; and another by the Rev. R. H. Codrington, on the languages of Melanesia. Mr. F. C. Urquhart contributes two legends of the Australian aborigines, and Dr. Meyer, of Dresden, a note on artificial deformation of the head in Sumatra, Celebes, and the Philippine Islands. Finally, Dr. Garson criticizes the Frankfort craniometric agreement, and concludes that "while in some respects it is a step towards the unification of the methods of research in physical anthropology, which will be hailed with satisfaction, yet in others it is extremely unsatisfactory." He enumerates fifteen measurements "we must refuse to accept." In this he is supported by Prof. Struthers and Thane. Having regard to the great importance of the object of devising a system of measurements in which anthropologists of all countries may agree, it is to be hoped that this strong expression of opinion from England may have weight with the anthropologists of Germany, and induce them to modify their scheme. A feeling which we can better understand than justify seems to have led them to reject the important contributions to the science of craniometry, both in respect of nomenclature and apparatus, for which we are indebted to Broca and his followers in France.

The last words of that illustrious observer, 'On the Preparation of the Cerebral Hemispheres,' have been published. He deals with the extraction, the examination, the conservation, and the mummification of the brain, and the remarks on the last question break off in an unfinished sentence. Dr. Pozzi states that it appears from Broca's notes of his plan that they would have been followed by a chapter on the modelling of the brain. He adhered to the last to the plan adopted by him in 1861, of the use of nitric acid, which, he says, succeeds almost always, and in comparison with which all other processes of mummification are insufficient.

#### ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

DR. DAVID GILL, Her Majesty's Astronomer at the Cape of Good Hope, who is just starting again for the Cape after a few weeks' stay in England, has contributed a valuable article on "Parallax" to the forthcoming volume of the new edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' It will be remembered that the most recent and best determination of the annual parallax of the star which (so far as is known) is our nearest neighbour amongst the fixed stars, viz.,  $\alpha$  Centauri, was made by himself. This makes it somewhat further off than resulted from previous determinations, the parallax in question amounting, according to Dr. Gill, to only  $0''.75$ , which gives the distance about 275,000 times the semi-diameter of the earth's orbit, or somewhat more than twenty-five billions of miles, so that it would require nearly four years and a half for light to reach us from that star. Of course, the article gives the most recent available information on the state of our knowledge with regard to the parallax and distance of the sun.

Another new planet (No. 239) was discovered by Dr. J. Palisa at Vienna on the 18th inst.

We have received the number of the *Memorie della Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani* for June. In a third paper on the solar phenomena for 1883 Prof. Tacchini tabulates the heliographical latitudes of the protuberances observed at Rome during that year. They were somewhat more numerous in the southern than in the northern hemisphere of the sun in each quarter of the year. As regards their latitudes the preponderance is nearly the same in both, they being usually most numerous between  $20^\circ$  and  $30^\circ$  on either side of the equator; but a tendency is shown to be somewhat nearer it in the southern hemisphere during the first and fourth quarters. Prof. Ricci, of Palermo, contributes a note on



Dr. Hasselberg's investigations on the secondary spectrum of hydrogen.

## GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

CAPT. PAIVA DE ANDRADA has left London for Eastern Africa. He is accompanied by a geologist, and proposes to explore the country between Sofala and the Manica gold-fields, a region, up to the present, almost a blank upon our maps. We learn that a steamer which the Companhia Africana proposes to place upon the Zambeze is now being built in this country.

Petermann's *Mitteilungen* publishes two maps which are of considerable interest just now, viz., one of the Lower Congo region, and another of Merv and the Russo-Turkish frontier. The former is accompanied by a summary of recent explorations carried on by M. de Brazza, Lieut. Mizon, and the members of Mr. Stanley's staff, whilst the latter serves to illustrate an account of Mr. Lessar's recent journey. The Russian explorer's remarks on Sarakhs should not be overlooked by our boundary commissioners. He states most distinctly that the Persian governor of that place receives tithes from the Turcoman cultivators around Old Sarakhs, on the right or eastern bank of the Tejend, and draws attention to the fact that this district is far more productive than that around the new fort. The Persians, at the same time, have only ventured to cross the river since Russia put down the Turcomans with a strong hand.

The Belgian and Italian papers publish a preliminary account of a journey across Africa which the Marquis de Buonfanti and Dr. Van Flint, an American naturalist, accomplished in 1881-3. These explorers left Tripoli for Bornu on April 1st, 1881. Failing in an endeavour to penetrate Adamaua, they set their faces eastward, reached the Niger at Say, and ascended that river in a boat as far as Kabra, the port of Timbuktu. Here they joined a caravan bound for the kingdom of Mossi, whence they proposed to continue their journey as far as Lagos, on the Gulf of Guinea. Unfortunately they fell into the hands of robbers near Arre, the capital of Tombo. They managed, however, to carry out their original plan, and travelling through Mossi, Busanga, and Dahome, arrived at Lagos in June, 1883. Unfortunately, this formidable expedition appears to have yielded but little calculated to interest men of science. M. de Buonfanti is at present on the Congo, on the staff of the International Association.

M. d'Abbadie writes:—"Whether on land or on water, good surveys cost a great deal of time and money. Few private practitioners care to go over the same ground in order to pick up inevitable faults and oversights. They have an evident right to do so, and their criticisms, like yourable remarks on literature and the fine arts, would be a great boon to the public. Howbeit, private surveyors confine their labours to countries previously little known or unexplored. Are they entitled to the copyright of their maps, or can every fireside geographer reproduce and modify them? What would an English judge decide on this question? There are good geographers among your lawyers, and I am sure that explorers would like to hear on that subject an opinion given in chambers. Without appealing to a court of law, or even of equity, I should like to know the *Athenæum's* own opinion on the following questions: (a) When a hurried explorer puts the name of a friend or protector on a foreign spot previously unnoticed, has a subsequent traveller the right to substitute its native name? (b) Should a home geographer adapt all names to the orthography of his own country? For instance, ought a German map-maker to put Cap Fauler for Cape Fowler? (c) If the preceding query be answered in the affirmative, where should the practice end? For it seems scarcely admissible that an Italian may write Uscington for Washington."

Don Manuel de Peralta, the Minister of Costa Rica at Madrid and Paris, has published, under

the title of 'Costa-Rica, Nicaragua y Panamá en el Siglo,' a number of unpublished documents from the Archivo de Indias at Seville and the great depository at Simancas. The boundaries of the republic of Costa Rica and Colombia and between Costa Rica and Nicaragua are still in debate, and the controversy has stimulated the antiquarian researches of Don Manuel. He has supplied many historical and geographical notes, and lists of the Spanish governors, bishops, and other functionaries in Costa Rica, and his volume will be of importance to any one investigating the history of the Spanish colonization of Central America. The book is published by Signor Murillo at Madrid.

## THE FATE OF CAPT. COOK.

Blackheath, Aug. 20, 1884.

I HAVE read with much interest Mr. Bonwick's communication on "The Fate of Capt. Cook" in last week's *Athenæum*. But with regard to the passages, "The remarkable statement in this narrative by Capt. Clarke, that Capt. Cook received from the natives a veneration more due to a divinity than to a man," and "The strange part of the story is that Cook lent himself to the delusion,"—surely it was not left to the Kamtchatka papers to make this known. For in one of the published letters of the poet Cowper it will be seen that the writer expresses the view that the death of Cook was a judgment upon him for accepting divine homage, like Herod Agrippa.

W. T. LYNN.

## Science Gossip.

THE annual meeting of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society was commenced in their hall at Falmouth on Tuesday, the 12th inst., and continued during the week. On Wednesday the annual general meeting of the Miners' Association was held in the hall, under the presidency of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., M.P. It was resolved at this meeting that the Miners' Association and Mining Institute should be amalgamated, and a hope was expressed that the Polytechnic Society might be included in this scheme of union.

MR. J. F. LEVIEN, the Minister of Mines, Victoria, sends us the 'Mineral Statistics' of that colony for 1883. We learn from this return that there has been a steady increase in the annual yield of gold from the year 1878 up to the end of 1882, but that in 1883 there was a falling off in the quantity produced, as compared with the preceding year, of 85,956 oz., and the large decrease of 3,515 in the mean number of miners employed. The total quantity of gold obtained last year was 304,666 oz. from alluvial deposits, and 475,587 oz. from quartz mining.

MR. MAGNUS has issued his Report of the Sixth Examination of the City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education, which was held on May 28th, 1884. In 1883 2,397 candidates were examined, of whom 1,498 passed. In 1884 3,635 were examined, of whom 1,829 passed. Glasgow heads the list of centres, having passed 139 candidates; Manchester follows, having sent up 115 successful candidates.

M. CARNOT announced to the Académie des Sciences at the séance for July 21st that he has detected weighable quantities of phosphorus in the fossil plants embedded in coal.

THE *Monthly Record* of results of observations in meteorology, terrestrial magnetism, &c., taken at the Melbourne Observatory during January, 1884, has been received.

THE meteorological observations from the stations of the Indian Survey for February have also come to hand.

DR. MAXIMILIAN PERTY, the Professor of Zoology in the Berne University, died about a week since, a few days before completing his eightieth year. In 1825 he graduated in medicine

in the University of Landshut, in 1828 in philosophy at Erlangen, and from 1831 to 1838 he was Privatdocent in Natural History at Munich. In 1838 Maximilian Perty was appointed Professor of Zoology in the University of Berne. He was twice rector, and through his long life he rendered the most valuable assistance to this seat of learning. In 1875 the cantonal legislature voted Dr. Perty a pension for life. He was an industrious writer, his most celebrated works being his 'Universal Natural History as affecting Philosophy and Human Knowledge,' 'The Basis of Ethnography,' 'The Mystical Appearances of Human Nature,' and his autobiographical work, with the strange title of 'Memoirs from the Life of a Nature and Soul Searcher of the Nineteenth Century.'

MR. BALE writes, regarding our review last week of his 'Steam and Machinery Management':—"In the first place, my original book was in print some three years before Mr. Scott's, which effectually disposes of any chance of copying on my part. As regards original research with reference to turbines, I may add that the information I give is chiefly derived from my own practical experience, acquired during the last twenty years, and, as an ounce of practice is worth a pound of theory, I may say I can show several of my turbines doing constant and heavy work with a high standard of efficiency. As regards the rate of efficiency of a turbine being as high as 84 per cent., as quoted by you from Mr. D. K. Clark's book, I cannot but express my utter disbelief in any such percentage under ordinary working conditions, and in this I am borne out by Mr. Emmerson, probably the greatest authority on turbines in the world. There are, of course, certain historical facts with reference to turbines that are common property, and of these I have made use where I thought fit, and although I have not seen Mr. Scott's book, it appears from your review he has done the same."

## FINE ARTS

'THE VAL OF TEARS.'—DORÉ'S LAST GREAT PICTURE, completed a few days before he died. NOW ON VIEW at the Doré Gallery, 35, New Bond Street, with 'Christ leaving the Prætorium,' 'Christ's Entry into Jerusalem,' 'The Dream of Pilate's Wife,' and his other great Pictures. From Ten to Six Daily.—Admission, 1s.

*Principaux Monuments du Musée Égyptien de Florence.* Par William B. Berend. 1<sup>re</sup> Partie. (Paris, Imprimerie Nationale.)

THIS work is one of the useful publications of the École des Hautes Études, an institution which with great advantage might be copied into this country, as its courses supply the want felt by those who desire to cultivate modern research into the two great branches of archaeology lately opened, Egyptian and Assyrian, for which no provision has been made by the University Commissioners. France and Germany, alive to the fact that the circle of the knowledge of the past is not completed by the study of Greek and Roman art and literature, have schools of Egyptology and Assyriology, and the results are shown in the works brought out by the pupils of those schools, of whom M. Berend is one. The present work is modelled on the plan of the list of the antiquities of Abydos published by Mariette: a succinct description of each monument is given, accompanied by the hieroglyphic type, but without translations or comments. To the Egyptologist such a work is of inestimable value as it provides him with additional material for examination and study, but to the general reader it conveys no idea of the meaning of the different inscriptions. No doubt the author,

or rather editor, of these texts is not compromised by giving opinions on difficulties of translation that might hereafter be the subject of invidious critical corrections, as he merely supplies accurate copies of the inscriptions. Such works, however, as the present belong strictly to the domain of pure science, and the number of those who can profit by their use is limited.

As a rule, the inscriptions on steles, as sepulchral tablets or tombstones are called by Egyptologists, are uninviting and monotonous. After a stereotyped formula occurs the name of the deceased with his titles and genealogy, sometimes extended to his family on both sides, and these lists supplied the want of a public registry. Occasionally these dull details are enlivened by the self-adulation of the deceased or some aspiration for his well-doing in the future state, as in No. 2489 of Florence, "Coming out and going in may thy heart be joyful, serving the sun in heaven, adored in his disc"; while another tablet, No. 2549, details how the deceased passed many years as the chief of Eileithya, brought its tributes or revenues to the king, and attained a good old age in Uauat or Nubia. Of course for the philologist the prayers to the sun and other religious formulae, and the list of functions exercised by the deceased, as well as the history of the development of proper names, have their importance. Monuments which mention the regnal year of the king in whose reign they were executed are also precious to the chronologist, so are inscriptions which record the drum and trumpet history of foreign conquests. The collection of Florence is rich neither in dated nor historical tablets, and the most important are the tablet of the Wady Halfa, No. 2540, recording the conquests of Usertesen I. over five Nigritic races, already known by the publications of Rosellini and Champollion; the tablet, No. 2551, dated in the third year of Necho II., partly published by Leemans; and the bilingual tablet, No. 4021, having the name of Vespasian. There is also a remarkable monument, No. 5412, of the reign of Amenophis IV., or Khuenaten.

The work is accompanied by heliographic plates of the principal tablets, and these offer a valuable aid to testing the accuracy of the printed portion in the solid hieroglyphs of the French hieroglyphic fount. No doubt, although not so important as the collection of Turin, the monuments of Florence are important, and few, if any, are spurious. The contents of public museums are, of course, the portable scraps which travellers carry off from the tombs and temples of Egypt, for the great historical texts are too colossal to thrust into a packing case or squeeze into a carpet bag. The great interest in Egypt has, however, been fanned by the sight of those snatched from Turkish barbarism or indifference. M. Berend's work will probably prolong the existence of the monuments of Florence and diffuse a knowledge of their nature. It is well planned and executed.

*Marin le Zelandaïs, de Remerswaal.* Par H. Hymans. (*Bulletins de l'Académie Royale de Belgique*, Troisième Série, Tome VII.)

MARINUS DE ZEEUW has fallen into obscurity, although Vasari, Guicciardini, and Van

Mander mentioned him as the best artist of the Flemish school during the sixteenth century. His birthplace, Remerswaal, has been swallowed up by the sea, and his pictures were forgotten until Herr Mündler wrote about them in the *Journal des Beaux-Arts* in 1865. In 1839 M. Clément de Ris noticed a 'St. Jerome' in the Prado, when it bore the old number 1420, and he was much interested by the signature "M. D. A. D., 1521." "Qu'est-ce que M. D. A. D.?" demanded the critic. His work was "gothique," but nobody knew anything about him, not even Bruilott. The picture was known to Carpenter at Madrid, when it bore the number 977, and he, like others before and since, observed that it was "like the next," i.e., No. 978, which is called 'El Avariento.'

As to the 'St. Jerome,' the official catalogue fairly gave up the question of its authorship, and dismissed the artist with a facsimile of the puzzling letters "M. D. A. D." Other authorities decided that while this 'St. Jerome' was very like the 'Miser,' the latter was still more like the 'Money-Changers,' ascribed to Q. Matsys, at Antwerp, No. 244. The 'Miser' at Madrid was a yet greater puzzle, being inscribed upon the edge of the table at which the man and woman sit "Reigmesverle Maring." The four letters comprised, doubtless, the author's signature, but what are the words "Reigmesverle Maring"? Herr Mündler noticed at Munich two capital works by the same hand, one of which bears the words "Reymerswaalen—Marinus in v. fecit a° 38," while the other bears the date 1552. Several pictures scattered about Europe, all agreeing in a general resemblance to the popular idea of Q. Matsys, reminded critics of the existence of a forgotten artist. Van Mander had mentioned him, and Immerzeel had taken the name of Marinus for that of a family. He had been confused with an engraver, and wonderful changes had been rung on the name, some of the inscriptions being incorrectly read, while others were illegible or had been tampered with. Finally, it was concluded that these variations referred to one person whom Guicciardini styled Marino di Sirissea, and Vasari named Marino di Siressa. His subjects are tax-gatherers, money-changers, and merchants in their offices. Such subjects, being affected by Q. Matsys, had naturally helped to establish the error which led to the identification of much of Marinus's work with that of Quentin. He was at a later date happily called the "double" of the better known man, and ultimately he was almost lost. Nevertheless, means existed for clearing his history. Pictures of his are at Munich, Dresden (signed "Marinus me fecit, anno 1541," and numbered 1722), and at Copenhagen; a replica of the 'St. Jerome,' signed in full and dated 1535, is in the Academy of San Fernando at Madrid. No. 288 at the Academy Winter Exhibition of this year, although it was ascribed to Holbein(!), might well be given to Marinus. The writer of the catalogue of the National Gallery which was published when the Wynn Ellis Gift had to be described was exercised by the picture called 'The Money-Changers' (No. 944), now called 'The Two Bankers,' which had long borne the name of Matsys, but is manifestly by another hand. He did not venture to remove that name. Even the

later catalogue of 1881, although it ascribes the work to "Marinus de Zeeuw," is avowedly without much knowledge of the man. Sir F. Burton promptly explained the true character of the picture, and attributed it to the right master. Once put on the scent, no student can question the ascription of the example. Marinus's individuality is of a marked character, while there is not a little in his work which fairly, so to say, sets the observer's teeth on edge. Though his productions have been attributed to Matsys, Holbein, Lucas van Leyden, and Mabuse, the first only of these guesses had so much as a shadow of probability. The hideous and huge chaperon on the man's head in the National Gallery picture is one of Marinus's specialities. It is seen in the examples at Madrid and Naples.

M. Hymans has gathered a few facts about the veritable Marinus and his works. His birth may be set down as having occurred in 1497. His father, himself a painter, was Nicolas de Zierickzee, and in 1475 was made free of the Guild of St. Luke at Antwerp. In 1509 Claeszoon (Nicolas's son) "le Zelandaïs" was apprenticed to Simon van Daele, glasspainter. It is probable that at the expiration of his term of apprenticeship he became a pupil of Q. Matsys; it is certain that the two painters worked contemporaneously. The date 1521 on the 'St. Jerome' at Madrid seems to be the earliest borne by any of his works. The authorities of the gallery at Berlin conceived the ingenious idea of examining from a purely numismatic point of view the coins depicted in No. 671 in their gallery, awarded to Jan Matsys, but probably by Marinus, and representing bankers or receivers of money. The coins were found to be of various countries and dates, from the end of the fifteenth to the middle of the sixteenth century, but it was remarkable that some of them had been counterchanged:—

"Des pièces d'or transformées en pièces d'argent et vice versa, ce qui constitue une sorte d'anachronisme et, dans tous les cas, indique l'intervention fréquente de la main d'un copiste."

The latest date on a picture by Marinus seems to be 1560, on the example at Copenhagen. Guicciardini in his 'Description of the Low Countries,' published in 1567 (Antwerp, folio), named Marinus among the defunct masters. Nevertheless, M. Hymans has noticed that during the "Fury" of the Image Breakers, in the very year of the publication of Guicciardini's book, our painter got into trouble:—

"Par sentence du 23 juin, 1567, Marin Claeszoon de Remerswaal est condamné à faire pénitence publique, c'est-à-dire à figurer dans la procession, en chemise, et portant un cierge; ensuite à être banni de la ville l'espace de six années pour avoir assisté au pillage de la Westmousterkerk au mois d'août, 1566."

M. Hymans has a good word to say for this rash old gentleman in respect to the charges brought against him of repeating his pictures. There can be no doubt that De Zeeuw's works were repeated with but minor variations, and yet he may not have been the guilty party. When Bernard de Ryckere, of Courtray, who lived at Antwerp, died in 1590, there were among his stock-in-trade as copyist a certain number of original examples which had served as models for the numerous copies sent from



his factory, and among these "éléments de contrefaçon figurent le tableau des 'Changements' de Marinus et sa copie!"

*Das Homerische Epos aus den Denkmälern erläutert.* Archæologische Untersuchungen von W. Helbig. With Illustrations. (Leipzig, Teubner.)

BERGK has finely compared the Iliad and Odyssey to two mighty mountain peaks rising afar over a sea of mist from roots which we cannot see and to which we cannot travel. Over all the early history of Greek civilization, when once we attempt to pass beyond the sixth century, the mist lies very thick. But at various points in the surrounding country archæologists have, in the last few years, struck on indications which give us some hint of the "lie" of the strata, and allow at least plausible conjectures as to the general conformation of the mountain bases. Yet these points are very far apart; the "geological record" is sadly imperfect. A few years ago we knew of no really early Greek remains beyond the walls of Tiryns and of Mycenæ, with the Lion Gate and "treasure house of Atreus." But first it was found that even so far off as Assyria and Egypt faint indications of a connexion with Greece could be traced. Then came the discovery of Hissarlik, which at first seemed to promise so much, but which has turned out a complete disappointment so far as the history of Greek art is concerned, and cannot be said to have cast a single direct ray upon the pages of Homer. But Dr. Schliemann followed this up with his extraordinary find at Mycenæ, and the influence of the East was finally tracked to Greek soil. Meanwhile, independent investigation, chiefly in the early cemeteries of Italy, had shown that this Oriental stratum reached still further to the west; and when Brunn in a famous essay had shown its outcrop on the surface of the Homeric poems, at least one important element in the foundation of the twin mountains had been scientifically established.

Upon ground thus prepared, in no small measure by himself, Dr. Helbig comes forward to work out in detail the relation of these isolated archæological discoveries to the material objects which characterize the Homeric civilization. His knowledge of sources is all but exhaustive; so far as Italy is concerned it may be considered complete. And the extent of the region whence he draws his facts is a striking instance of the solidarity which the last few years have introduced into the study of prehistoric archæology.

The poems themselves, which always name a Phœnician or Sidonian origin for all the most precious works of art—with the somewhat important exception, which Dr. Helbig does not mention, of those which are the work of divine hands—direct us first of all to the remains of Phœnician art which are scattered over the coasts and islands of the Mediterranean, forming no insignificant part of the artistic contents of the oldest tombs of Latium and Etruria. The phrase "Phœnician art" is one which many archæologists would not sanction, as Tyre has often been held to have been no more than a merchant city, which merely distributed the products of Assyria and Egypt,

or at most imitated them without the power of creative development. But not the least interesting part of Dr. Helbig's book is the full examination he bestows on this point, arguing that, combined with the conventionalism which is exclusively characteristic of Egyptian and Assyrian art at this comparatively late stage of their history, we often find an imperfect, but still unmistakable naturalism which can only be ascribed to Phœnician originality.

But besides this Phœnician element Dr. Helbig finds sufficient proof of a Græco-Italian culture, of which the most abundant examples occur in the primitive settlements of the valley of the Po—a region which he has already made peculiarly his own. The similarity of many ornaments from this district with others found in Greece induces him to bring this important class into historical relation with the Homeric age. And finally, the earliest of the genuine remains of Hellenic art, from Cyme and Syracuse, from Thera and Rhodes, stand as undoubted representatives of the epoch of colonization which followed the age of the heroes. Outlying specimens of this class are to be found even in Northern Europe, brought either from the south-east by that strange trade route which first united the Mediterranean with the Baltic, or by more immediate traffic with Northern Italy.

With this wide purview Dr. Helbig presents a picture of Homeric culture which is different, indeed, from the reflex of the Periclean age, under which we have been accustomed to view the daily life of the heroes, but far more in agreement with the indications of the poems themselves. The ship with rounded bow in place of the classic beak, the dress governed by formal vertical lines instead of the free sweep of the later age, the great oval shields, the "mitra" (a bronze belt worn beneath the clumsy breastplate, and quite disused in early classic times), the elaborate and fantastic hair-dressing which in Athens just survived as a typical old Greek fashion to the days of Pericles—these are a few among the many points where the material remains and the epic text are made to throw a mutual light.

In many details we should be prepared to dispute Dr. Helbig's conclusions, but as an entirely new contribution to the illustration and elucidation of numerous difficulties in the two epics there can be as little doubt of the importance of his work as of its intrinsic interest. Even "pure scholars" will find little or nothing to quarrel with, and much to learn. If Dr. Helbig has at times yielded to the temptation to press his text too closely, and to mistake probability for proof, we can only forgive him for the sake of his ingenuity; and he is an indispensable companion, so far as he covers the same ground, to works such as Buchholz's 'Realien,' which aim at reconstructing the Homeric age from the sole evidence of the poems.

The general picture which he draws is that of a rude and primitive life predominated by Oriental types and conventions in art and handiwork, but conceived and delineated by the poet in a true Hellenic spirit. The wealth and ostentation which characterized the tenants of the Mycenaean tombs belonged to a development of culture

which had been rudely broken by some violent catastrophe. This can have been none other than the Dorian invasion, and under the shadow of this storm the Greeks, expelled from their homes in Europe and thrown backwards in their well-being, inaugurated a new life with the creation of the Iliad and Odyssey. This is a theory which obviously has its weak side; but the relation of the Mycenaean culture to the rest of Greek history is still so obscure a problem that any suggestions towards a solution deserve to be fought out, and we shall look with interest to the attack, which Dr. Helbig reserves for Kuhn's *Zeitschrift*, upon the Pelasgian champion Milchhöfer.

MR. C. L. EASTLAKE'S series of illustrated and annotated catalogues of pictures in continental galleries is continued in *Notes on the Principal Pictures in the Old Pinakothek at Munich* (Longmans & Co.). The book is deficient only from being confined to works the compiler regards as important, without being a complete list. Its value lies in the candid expression of carefully formed opinions, and for popular use it will be acceptable. It does not pretend to be a work of critical authority, but the tolerably good sketches and the compact descriptions will be welcomed where historical notes will not be missed and analytic criticism is not required. Here and there the divergent opinions of experts and quacks are quoted, with, perhaps, too frequent reference to the latter. Mr. Eastlake should have said on which he relies, or quoted none. Occasionally we notice a slip, such as that which, p. 110, describes A. Kauffman as "the only female artist who received the diploma of our English Royal Academy"; on p. 137 we read of Julian Carondelet, while on the preceding page Jean Carondelet is said to be the name of the same person. Is Mr. Eastlake sure of the painter of the so-called 'Two Accountants'? see p. 138. The changes made in the official catalogue last published of the pictures are duly noticed.

IN *The Book of Thel: the Author and Printer*, William Blake, 1789, Mr. J. Pearson continues the series of hand-coloured reproductions to which we called attention last week. The second example is even finer and more delicate in colouring and touch than 'The Visions of the Daughters of Albion.' Of course every copy thus produced may—indeed must—differ from the others. Nothing could well be better than that before us.

THE last published part, No. 162, of the *Archæological Journal*, although it contains fewer papers than usual, is of unusual value and interest. It addresses students of Roman antiquity for the greater part, and contains a remarkable paper by Mr. Bunnell Lewis on 'Gallo-Roman Monuments at Rheims,' an essay abounding in curious matter connected with the arms, costume, customs, and modes of building of the Gallic provincials and their rulers. The mosaics found in excavations at the ancient city of Champagne are of amazing interest, and they are sadly in need of protection greater than is now vouchsafed to them. They chiefly illustrate, if that term may be allowed, the satires of Juvenal and the epigrams of Martial in respect to gladiatorial combats, the training of beasts, and associated matters. The Rev. J. Hirst has devoted much research and ingenuity, with a very attractive result, to illustrating "the methods used by the Romans for extinguishing conflagrations." The history of the Roman fire brigade never had such an illumination as this. Mr. W. T. Watkin's 'Roman Inscriptions discovered in Britain in 1883' is a capital essay, and the Rev. W. R. Stephens's account of the

battle of Lewes is worthy of an historian and lively as the brochure of a special correspondent.

We have received Vol. IX. of the *Antiquary*, January-June, 1884 (Stock). It fairly keeps up its reputation, but we cannot say that we have discovered in it any papers of conspicuous merit. That there is little rubbish in it we can state conscientiously, but this is the highest praise that we dare give. Mr. Hazlitt's papers on the coins of Venice are by far the most instructive in the book; they sadly need woodcuts to bring them down to the reader's comprehension. Nothing in nature, unless it be a beetle, is so hard to describe so that people will identify it as a coin. Mr. Cornelius Walford's papers on fairs are interesting as far as they go, but would bear much expansion. An unsigned paper on the Toll-house at Great Yarmouth is valuable as a record. We wish the engraving in which it is represented had been better. No person who has not seen the building will gather much light from the sketch before us.

We have received from M. Plon a *Nouvel Appendice* which will swell the already huge dimensions of his published researches into the life and works of Benvenuto Cellini. This new appendix consists of three chapters, one of which treats of two jewels by Caradosso, an elder goldsmith mentioned by Cellini with much admiration; another contains a list of several works to be added to those already "attributed" to the Florentine master; in a third M. Plon tells once more the familiar story of the loves of Francesco dei Medici and Bianca Capello. This he does *à propos* of a wax portrait of Francesco, also "attributed" to Cellini, and now in the possession of Signor Luigi Vai at Florence. Of this portrait M. Plon gives a charming reproduction, printing beneath it a little note of Francesco to Bianca referring to a likeness of himself executed by Cellini at Pisa. M. Plon, of course, takes for granted that the likeness sent to Bianca is the wax portrait now in the hands of Signor Vai.

*Revue des Arts Décoratifs*. Quatrième Année, 1883-1884. (Paris, Quantin.)—We learn with regret that, after a lengthened experiment, the publisher of this admirably illustrated serial has resolved to suspend it, for, we hope, a brief time only, and that its substance as well as its merits will survive in the form of the *Bulletin de l'Union Centrale des Arts Décoratifs*. The volume before us contains many papers on subjects to which the title refers. Among these are clever articles on 'Les Ornaments de la Femme,' by M. Valbrègue; the continuation and conclusion of M. Rioux de Maillou's 'Les Ustensiles de Cuisine'; 'Les Meubles du XVIII<sup>e</sup> Siècle,' by M. Paul Mantz; 'La Décoration des Plafonds,' by M. René Ménard; and a capital searching account of 'La Guerre à la Contrefaçon,' by M. P. Zadel. The illustrations, whether produced by heliogravure or drawn on wood and metal, are uniformly charming. They contrast most favourably with the plates found in publications of a similar kind in this country.

We gladly call attention to the publication by the first of living Phœnician scholars, Dr. Julius Euting, the Librarian of Strasbourg, of his *Sammlung der Carthagischen Inschriften*, which has been long looked forward to by Oriental scholars. The present volume consists of two hundred and eight quarto plates of inscriptions, admirably executed in lithography, which will be shortly followed by a second volume, an introduction, transcription of, and commentaries on these texts.

The *Journal of Indian Art*, Parts I. and II. (Peckham, Griggs), is published in furtherance of schemes of the Government, as represented by a committee, for promoting and utilizing the technical skill and art faculty which are the inheritance of certain Indian nations. To meddle with the exercise of these qualities by directing them into what are called "commercial" channels has been denounced by every expert as

dangerous. To endeavour to arrest that degradation which vulgar European demands have already brought about was not, it was said, an effort which promised good results. The notion of supervising the art crafts of India for the benefit of trade, and adapting them to the demands of the West, is perilous. Even to nurse and to correct, to direct and to "encourage," are not hopeful aims. Quite enough has been seen of the effects of official encouragement of native design to make the art world shudder when the scheme in question was announced, while the idea of "South Kensington"—an institution not lacking self-confidence—having "its attention directed" to the development of the industrial arts of India will provoke the ridicule of every one who understands the subject.

It needs little experience and no wisdom to enable any one to affirm that a development of this sort would resemble the works of a speculative builder in a neighbourhood he had "opened up." Such a proceeding would be dangerous, if not fatal to the future of decorative design, and as presumptuous as it is pedantic. India is one of the three lands which retain an inheritance of art. It is hardly needful to say that the great scheme resolved itself into a plan for the formation of "committees (which) should endeavour to guide and aid the workmen by means of schools, standard designs, exhibitions, and museums." This is to say that local committees of *cognoscenti* (whose own qualifications were, even when the men were available, to be taken for granted) were to meddle with the craftsman's innate sense of beauty, and kindly guide into new forms his immemorial inheritance. It was, in short, the old story retold of men who cannot even conceive that literary education and the practice of art have hardly anything in common.

On inquiry as to the practicability of this beautiful scheme, doubts arose in several quarters. Art museums were accepted as desirable, and it was actually hoped such museums would form "a link between the public and the isolated and often ignorant workman. But objections were taken to some of the details of this scheme, which it was felt involved considerable interference with trade, and required more technical knowledge and discretion on the part of local committees than could invariably be hoped for." So it would appear. As we know it is generally the "public" (native Indian and other) that is "ignorant" of art, and not the "isolated" workman, we wonder less at the determination to dispense with the local committees than at the modesty of those who came to that conclusion. "A body of residents in a locality" would have made a fine thing of Indian art in the course of a few years. Even the laughable notion of setting up "approved designs or standard patterns" in the museums was abandoned as impracticable. The scheme thus reduced has been carried into partial effect and the formation of museums of good examples in each province recommended, with the addition that the managers of those institutions should occasionally visit the localities where art crafts are still practised, and "encourage the producers, and help them to obtain orders and to advertise their manufactures." It seems impossible to get the notion of "encouraging" somebody else out of a governmental head.

Apart from this the Government committee—which, by the way, seems to have appointed itself, or to have been appointed without much knowledge of art—wisely listened to those who warned it that a good deal of harm had already been done by well-intentioned efforts for "the supply of new patterns and designs to the native workmen." On this point, therefore, the committee declined to make any recommendation. The provincial museums are, it is proposed, to store up choice examples of the art of the past and such specimens as may prove the surest guides to the native workmen of to-day. "The committee also refrained from any recommendation in regard to art schools and scholarships,"

but it thus refrained, as it oddly said, "on the grounds that the subject properly appertained to education, with which the committee did not feel itself competent to deal." We may read between the lines and surmise that some one who understood the matter had been consulted, and the committee had sense enough to follow his advice, and abandon its ludicrous pretensions as gracefully as it could.

The plan of issuing a journal, which formed part of the scheme, has been realized in the fasciculi before us. It is a harmless and perhaps useful portion of the ambitious scheme in question. We have only to examine these well-printed and freely illustrated folios, and to say that Mr. Kipling's comprehensive essay 'On the Brass and Copper Ware of the Punjab and Cashmere' is highly interesting, very compact, and intelligently sympathetic. The sole fault of the anonymous account of enamel working which follows is that, while referring to the enamels of antiquity and later European and Oriental craftsmen, the author, who in another part of his essay recognizes the difference in the branches of the art, speaks of the characteristic appearances of the works in question without stating whether they belong to the *cloisonné*, the *champlevé*, the painted, or the translucent class. This ought to have been done, because what is right in the one is wrong in the other. This essay owes its existence chiefly to the magnificent exhibition of enamels formed at Jeypore by H.H. the Maharajah of that state in 1883, who took a most active and intelligent part in promoting its success. A table of the prices of enamelled jewellery of gold offered at Jeypore will astonish those who buy such articles in the London shops. Short papers on silver plate, stone-carving, and garnets conclude this journal.

Of the illustrations it is needless to say that, coming from the workshops of Mr. Griggs, they are excellent, although some of them might be clearer and more artistic than the photographic process employed has allowed them to be. The coloured examples representing the historic enamelled leaning staff of Maharajah Man Singh of Jeypore (ob. 1615) are perfect in colour and drawing. They are surpassed in delicacy, if not in harmony, by the enamels drawn on plate xiii. On the other hand, the silver plate delineated on plates xiv. and xv. and the stone carvings on plates xvi. and xvii. are neither good nor clear, while the chased vessels on preceding plates are good only as general views, but lack detail drawings of parts of the vessels.

#### BOOKS FOR ART LEARNERS.

A SELECTION has reached us of charming outlines by Miss Kate Greenaway, entitled *A Painting Book* (Routledge & Sons), taken from that lady's various works, and intended "for girls and boys to paint." The paper used for this republication will receive colours, but the subjects are generally on so small a scale that they will not serve the intended purpose so well as might be wished. We enjoy the charming designs so heartily that we could never think of letting any little boy or girl of ours daub them. Had they been by an old master people would go to the end of the world to see them.—*The Principles of Perspective as applied to Model-Drawing and Sketching from Nature*, by G. Trobridge (Cassell & Co.), is a useful, simple, and clearly arranged book of rudimentary lessons and examples, well fitted for the object in view. The diagrams are clearly and boldly drawn, while the text is even easier to understand than that of the 'Jesus.'—*Elementary Perspective Drawing, including the Projection of Shadows and Reflections*, by S. J. Cartledge (Blackie & Son), is a member of the series called "Poynter's South Kensington Drawing-Books," and of much more advanced and ambitious character than the handy brochure of Mr. Trobridge. We have worked out a few of the examples, so as to test them and

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the principles employed for their delineation. We have found the descriptions excellent and concisely stated, the principles just and sufficient, but, of course, not new. The instructions for the projection of shadows and reflections, although much less comprehensive and ample than the other parts of the work, are popular and correct, but even in these the author has avoided being brief in order that he may be completely understood. That the angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection is the golden rule of the theory of reflections, and it contains as much as a whole paragraph on p. 92 before us; but that paragraph may be understood at once by a learner whom the golden rule would at first perhaps puzzle a little.—*The Handbook of Model and Object Drawing* (Collins, Sons & Co.) has been prepared by Messrs. S. Nesbitt and G. Brown for use in schools. It contains well-arranged examples of subjects for draughtsmen beginning to study without knowing geometry and perspective. The subjects or examples range from the simplest geometrical diagrams to chairs and tables. It is a handy and serviceable little treatise. It opens with a few plain examples for freehand drawing.

*Poynter's South Kensington Drawing-Books: Human Figure, Elementary* (Blackie & Son), is in four parts, sold at sixpence each, and supplies paper for drawing on as well as examples to draw from. The parts illustrate portions of the face, antique masks, hands, and feet severally. The rudimentary diagrams expound what may be called the mechanics of draughtsmanship, and display practical methods of going to work so as to require only a little sense on the part of the learner, who, if he wishes to draw, will not be able to dispense with that faculty. Except two or three of the eyes, and one of the feet, the copies are capital. Three parts of *Poynter's South Kensington Drawing-Books: Human Figure* (same publishers), are more ambitious and on a larger scale. The antique types are admirable, but the transcripts from Michael Angelo are, as models for tyros, not only inferior in style and taste to the incomparably nobler examples which accompany them, but they are not so well drawn. Besides, neither the 'David' nor the 'Moses' is a good example for students to draw from. The paper here supplied for drawing on would not bear the erasures of a pupil bent on copying such studies as these.

We do not think the Cartoons of Raphael, still less reduced copies of figures selected from those works, furnish the best subjects for students of drawing. Nothing less in size and merit than the originals ought to be put before those who are learning to draw. As examples of design, as illustrations of the principles of noble composition, and, with a few exceptions, as types of energetic and generalized expressions, these glorious Cartoons are of the first order. But as models for draughtsmen of single figures, such as the examples in *Poynter's South Kensington Drawing-Books: Human Figure* (Blackie & Son), which is before us in "four books," we cannot accept them. The originals themselves have been so cruelly mauled that, except for design, conception, composition, and general treatment, they are, unless where they have suffered least, very far indeed from being suitable for the purposes of the publication before us, which professes to be a "drawing-book," and that only. Capital remarks and technical instructions accompany these copies.

The only English book we know with aims approaching in comprehensiveness Mr. G. R. Redgrave's translation from an anonymous German book, which is called *Outlines of Historic Ornament*, is the late R. N. Wornum's essay 'An Analysis of Ornament,' which was published nearly thirty years ago, and was for its time a good work, yet sadly defective and incomplete. The volume before us, which is published by Messrs. Chapman & Hall, contains a number of

little cuts of the explanatory sort and sufficient for their purpose. As an elementary compilation the text cannot be very closely criticized. It is crammed with information imparted in the old-fashioned manner of question and answer, a method which, although cumbersome, enables the writer to emphasize his leading points. Of the book as a whole we feel that it covers a great deal too much ground. Mortal brains could not profitably assimilate a quarter of the matter it contains if presented in this form and at once. Imagine "The Etruscan Style" disposed of in six questions, six answers, and two cuts!

#### ST. MARGARET'S, WESTMINSTER.

THE operations recently completed on this famous historical building are examples of what ought not to be done. All the landmarks of Time have been removed, and no one is, so far as we know, a bit the better for it. It is impossible not to avoid regretting that Dr. Farrar and his architectural advisers removed the whole of the interior plastering, thus revealing the joints of the stones, and, with something like the affectation of irregular freedom, "pointed down" those joints—surely one of the most whimsical of the proceedings of the professors of the art of "restoration." All the tablets, not excepting some which bear noteworthy names, and even the quaint memorials of the seventeenth century, have been taken from their original sites and placed elsewhere. The former are arranged at the extremities of the interior, thus obliterating some part of their history. No doubt all these tablets are cenotaphs, and it is said that none of them has been taken away.

Much of the unusually important and splendid decorative glass in the windows is painted on the right principle, although it is not invariably successful. For example, the Wainwright window—a triplet embracing figures of SS. James the Less, John the Evangelist, and James the Great—is to all intents and purposes a replica of a window from Winchester, which is one of the treasures of the national collection at South Kensington, a fine, silvery-toned piece, with sumptuous and dark tints in jewel-like splendour. This new version reproduces the disproportions, ugly features, and heavy draperies, as well as the coloration of the original, even to the smallest details. The adjoining window on the west is a poor version of similar character. The colouring is weak, and the design of the architectonic figures, although of considerable pretensions, is poor. The next, a half window with three saints, is a somewhat gaudy and crude illustration of the same principles of glass staining and coloration. The next light comprises busts of SS. Stephen, Edward the Confessor, and Margaret. Although a little crude in colour—a defect time may diminish—it is even now a first-rate specimen of its kind, and could not well be better. If the design of the central figure of Caxton in the window erected to his honour and that of Erasmus (!) near the last were stronger, there would not be much to find fault with. The work, however, lacks vigour and spontaneity. A respectable piece of skilled manufacture, it has no vitalizing art. The *grisaille* is rather cold in tint and too light. The figures are too light in tone; the foliage in the tracery overhead is too heavy.

The decorative paintings about the east window of this historic church are dull, poorly conceived, and altogether feeble in design and nerveless in execution. If anything like architecture was demanded at St. Margaret's it would surely find full play in resetting this window. It is too small for the proportions demanded by the character of the church. Of course the opening ought to be higher and under an arch of the same form as that of the window head. The present arrangement is ridiculous, and the only thing to be said in its defence is that it is old. The blue ground behind the Crucifixion in this

window is to the last degree unfortunate, and no doubt cruder than the artist intended. The west window, which was some time ago set up in memory of Raleigh by subscriptions from the United States, could hardly be weaker in conception and technique. The proper conditions of art in glass have been accepted in a half-hearted, feeble manner. The tones are weak and thin and their arrangement is spotty, the reds are gaudy, the blues are chilly, and a prevailing yellowness does duty for golden tints. The mannerisms of art in glass as it existed twenty years ago are obvious in this large and pretentious work. Florid though it is, somewhat confused and laboured, the composition of the figures crowded, and many of them in over-violent action, the south-west window, set up in memory of Lord Frederick Cavendish, the latest of the whole, is superior to the Raleigh window. Its four lights comprise many fine panels, in which we recognize energy denied to the west window. A sumptuous and full-toned coloration prevails, which is highly to be praised. The work as a whole, however, lacks repose, although some of the finer and larger figures possess grandeur of style and spontaneity of invention. A simpler treatment of the draperies and less demonstrative attitudes and expressions would add much to the value of this work.

#### THE HEALING MEDALS OF CHARLES II. AND JAMES II.

THE best introduction to the statement of account presented below will be made by reciting one of the Privy Seals issued on such occasions:—

"Charles the Second by the grace of God, &c. To the Commissioners of our Treasury now and for the time being greeting. Our will and pleasure is and we do hereby authorize and require you out of our Treasure that now is or hereafter shall be remaining in the Receipt of our Exchequer to pay or cause to be paid unto the Keeper of our Privy Purse for the time being or to his Assigns such summe or summes of money as you shall thinke necessary for provision of Angell gold or otherwise Meddalls for Healing, peices of Crowne gold, for our use in healing, the same to be received by the Keeper of our Privy Purse for the time being by way of Imprest and upon Account for the Service aforesaid. And these our Letters shall be your sufficient Warrant and Discharge in this behalfe. Given under our Privy Seale at our Palace at Westminster the xxth day of March in the xxth year of our Reigne."

The disbursements thus authorized for a period of sixteen years, from 1668 to 1684, in their relation to contemporary history, read as below, it being necessary to premise that no authentic accounts exist for the period between 1660 and 1668. However, from such isolated entries as I have been able to collate from miscellaneous MS. sources, the expenditure on this head during the period of the Dutch war, the great plague and fire, and the reign of the courtisans would appear to have equalled the average of the ten succeeding years.

1668. Momentary popularity through Triple Alliance, Easter, 500*l.* Temple's Protestant policy reversed, Michaelmas, 200*l.*

1669-71. Secret understanding with France, Treaty of Dover, E., 800*l.*; M., 600*l.*; E., 1,000*l.*; M., 1,000*l.* Nation cajoled, French subsidies and national bankruptcy, E., 1,600*l.*; M., 1,400*l.*

1672. Declaration of Indulgence and pro-Catholic Dutch war, M., 700*l.*

1673. Patriotic and Protestant opposition, Declaration recalled, E., 140*l.* Test Act, Cabal Ministry resign, Protestant victory, M., 800*l.*

1674. Peace with Holland and outward rupture with France, compromise, E., 600*l.*; M., 1,200*l.*

1675-76. Despotism but professedly Protestant policy, intrigues with France, E., 800*l.*; M., 1,082*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* Parliament prorogued, temporary tranquillity, E., 1,200*l.*; M., 1,217*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*

1677. Suspicions of a French alliance, hostility to a Catholic policy, M., 1,000*l.*

1678. Continued suspicions of the Government, political vacillation, E., 500*l.*; M., 500*l.*

1679. Protestant Parliament, Danby impeached, Exclusion Bill introduced, persecutions in Scotland, Habeas Corpus Act, Parliament dissolved, E., 195*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* Violent party feeling, Popish plot to murder the king, &c., M., 1,700*l.*

1680. Popish trials protracted, Duke of York presented, Monmouth's progress, Exclusion Bill passed by Commons, M., 1,000.

1681. Parliament dissolved, Oxford Parliament, Protestant agitation, E., 500*l*. Vengeance of the Crown, Tory reaction complete, M., 2,700*l*.

1682. Charles absolute and popular, E., 1,500*l*; M., 1,500*l*.

1683. Rye House Plot, anxiety for Charles's safety, E., 1,600*l*; M., 2,340*l*.

1684. Declining popularity of Charles, influence of Duke of York, E., 176*l*. 10*s*.; M., 1,000*l*.

It will be evident from these statistics that during such periods as the Crown enjoyed a tacit popularity, in spite of the continued extravagance of its private expenditure—a popularity which it owed to the coldness or secrecy of its relations for the time being with the Catholic party at home or abroad—a large outlay was required to satisfy the superstitious loyalty of the multitude. On the other hand, it will be observed that no sooner did the conduct of the Government give rise to suspicions that the safety of the Protestant religion or succession was endangered than the sanctity of the royal person at once ceased to be in repute with its fickle worshippers.

To the above charges must be added a supplementary or provincial list of healing medals provided on special occasions, an interesting circumstance as proving the systematic organization of this service with a political centre. Between 1667/8 and 1669/70, 61 medals were specially provided at a cost of 10*s*. each. Between February and August of the latter year 8 more were obtained at the same rate. There were also used 55 at 9*s*. each, and "lix. peeces for his mat<sup>ty</sup> healing at Dartmouth at x<sup>s</sup>;" and for the use of an house there x<sup>s</sup>." On the 26th of April, 1676, 94 pieces at 10*s*. were used "for his mat<sup>ty</sup> healing at Portsmouth." On the 12th of September, 1677, 92 angels were required for the same purpose at Plymouth; and on the 30th of September, 1678, 13 pieces at Windsor were procured, like the remainder of the above, from local goldsmiths.

The following is a table of the exact value of these medals in their various issues from the Mint between 1668 and 1685:—

Medals.	oz.	dwt.	gr.	per oz.		
1589 weighing	170	8	18	at £3	10	0
1688	190	11	18	"	3	10
2512	283	6	9	"	4	0
600	67	13	6	"	4	0
300	34	0	0	"	4	0
3926	443	11	9	"	4	1
1421	160	6	3	"	4	1
5316	597	2	3	"	4	1
400	45	5	1	"	4	4
678	76	17	17	"	4	3
1500	178	10	5	"	4	3
6153	697	15	21	"	4	2
4140	469	11	20	"	4	2
1170	132	7	19	"	4	1
3379	416	8	18	"	4	1
43599	4903	0	8	"	4	1
73632	8385	17	3	"	£1	1

The indirect evidence of the above statistics is confirmed in a remarkable manner by the existing account of the succeeding reign. This only extends from 1687 to 1689, leaving the expenditure of the first two years of the reign unaccounted for. This expenditure may have been satisfied out of the 7,000 or 8,000 medals which represented the value of the difference between the advances out of the Exchequer and the speculative issue of medals by the Mint in the late reign. Again, if, as seems more probable, the whole of Charles's expenditure was utilized for this service, an alternative explanation remains. Either the requirements of the new sovereign were so limited that they could be defrayed out of the ordinary expenses of the privy purse, or else this particular account is wanting, which, for reasons that will appear below, seems the most satisfactory conclusion at which we can arrive.

The existing account for the second half of James II.'s reign presents some peculiar and very instructive features. There are practically five entries of expenditure, each differing considerably from the evidence of the other and

from established precedents. In the first place we have a charge for the value of 13,400 medals drawn between the 2nd of February, 1687, and the 13th of November following, besides that for 1,000 more at Michaelmas, 1688, for the half year ended at Easter, 1689, amounting to 3,341*l*. 15*s*. 3*d*. and 251*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*. respectively. Secondly, there is the general allowance for medals and ribbon, namely, "for the value of 12,492 Medalls delivered to severall persons touched for the Evill, between the vij<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>ry</sup>, 1686, and the xxvij<sup>th</sup> October, 1687, 3,115*l*. 2*s*. 10*d*., and for the value of 1872 Medalls between the xxvij<sup>th</sup> October and the xxij<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup>, 1687, 468*l*." As a separate item is the allowance for "vix<sup>ly</sup> peeces of Ribbon, used to hang the said Meddalls on, after ye Rate of vj<sup>d</sup> vj<sup>d</sup> per peece, 157*l*. 10*s*." Fourthly, there is a further allowance for 662 medals remaining in the hands of the Deputy Clerk of the Closet. Lastly, an allowance for "money by him paid to severall persons employed in ye management of this Affaire, and other charges relating thereunto, after the Rate of co<sup>l</sup> per annum, from the vij<sup>th</sup> of Feb<sup>r</sup>, 1684, to the xxij<sup>th</sup> day of December, 1687, 575*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*."

Now it will be at once evident that the several amounts of the charge and allowance disagree both in sum and in detail. There is also another discrepancy in the charge of 1,255*l*. on account of supplementary estimates between Michaelmas, 1687, and February, 1689, which is by no means accounted for in the expenditure. In fact, when this account was declared in the second year of Anne, fifteen years later, the official was compelled to refund this same sum into the Exchequer before his legitimate balance was allowed to him, after the deduction also of 21*l*. from what was considered an excessive demand for the item of ribbon.

Under these circumstances we might be disposed to doubt the accuracy of the bulk of the account. In less than eleven months of James's reign, and for a period during which the Catholic movement, fostered by himself, was in full progress, no less than 14,364 persons are stated to have sought miraculous relief at the hands of one whose pretensions to popularity a prince of the house of Amurath might once have ignored, as Charles II. himself ignored them.\* Yet the former could exercise his patriarchal office with results five times more favourable than his adored brother could ever boast of.

But apart from the suspicious character of the account itself, two external causes existed which alone could simplify the mystery. The average current value of Charles II.'s medals was 10*s*., that of his brother's only 5*s*. This reduction in value leads decidedly to a suspicion that the Crown was seeking to provide for the requirements of a fictitious popularity without having recourse to an increased expenditure. Moreover, it must be further noticed, in support of this theory, that whereas in the preceding reign 30*l*. per annum was sufficient to defray the expenses of this service, from the very commencement of James's reign the department was carefully organized at an increased cost of 170*l*. per annum, under the supervision of the unscrupulous Bishop of Rochester as Lord High Almoner. Can we doubt then but that, as the Protestant guests excused themselves in dudgeon from the ceremony, the Crown had recourse to the Catholic maimed and halt and blind out of the streets and highways? This fact alone would prove the value of the above statistics as an isolated test of the contemporaneous popularity of the later Stuarts.

HUBERT HALL.

### Fine-Art Society.

MR. HOLMAN HUNT has all but completed the large picture of the 'Flight into Egypt,' on

\* King's 'Anecdotes,' p. 61; Pope's 'Characters of Men'; Shakespeare's '2 Henry IV.,' V. ii.

which he has been long engaged, and which we mentioned five years ago. We must reserve detailed criticism, but technically we may say the style is larger and the types grander than in Mr. Hunt's previous works. The replica of this important work is also nearly finished, and will very likely be exhibited along with it.

MR. COCHRAN PATRICK'S elaborate work on Scottish medals, of which we have already made mention, will be published in the first week of October. It is illustrated by thirty-six plates, containing figures of 250 specimens, and promises to be a very beautiful volume.

ARCHÆOLOGISTS will be sorry to hear that it is proposed to enlarge or reconstruct the ancient church of Portskewet, Monmouthshire. The building is in sound condition, and with its remarkable old churchyard cross is a most venerable and picturesque object. Harold the king had at Portskewet a palace, and Mr. Freeman is inclined to believe that he was not only the founder of a church there, but that the existing structure is substantially of his erection (see *Journal of British Archaeological Association*, vol. x.). As we understand that the architect's plans for operations on the building are being already discussed, the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings will do well to watch the proceedings.

MR. E. M. JESSOP, whose edition of 'The Jackdaw of Rheims' we praised last winter, is preparing an edition of 'The Lay of St. Aloys.' Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode are the publishers.

THE works of reparation which have been for some time in progress in the Greek gallery of the basement of the Louvre are now complete. The Venus of Milo has been replaced in the old spot and adjusted on a new plinth, so that the error of the original position of the figure has been rectified, and the disposition of an important part of the drapery made intelligible. The fragments found with the statue have been properly displayed and arranged better than before.

WE regret to hear of the death, at the early age of forty-eight years, of M. le Marquis de Mesgrigny, the painter of numerous charming landscapes representing calm and brilliant rivers, their grassy banks covered with trees, and serene and pure skies. M. de Mesgrigny generally found subjects for his taste and skill in the reaches of the Oise and Seine. He finished his pictures with extreme delicacy, which was not free from mannerism, and was occasionally mechanical. Invariably they charm the eye by the freshness of their tones, while the taste of their arrangement reminds the observer of the learning of a studious old master. We have often admired his works in the Salons.

THE Manchester Autumn Exhibition, being the second held under the auspices of the corporation of the city, will be opened to the public on the 6th of September, and closed on the 6th of December. It will contain many noteworthy examples of art, including 'Cymon and Iphigenia' and two other works by Sir Frederic Leighton. Besides these, Messrs. G. F. Watts, G. H. Boughton, E. J. Gregory, H. Herkomer, V. C. Prinsep, E. Frère, H. Fantin, and J. Collier will be represented; likewise many good local painters, and the usual proportion of popular favourites of less solid merit.

DESIGNS are being prepared for a bronze statue of the late Duke of Buccleuch, which is to be placed in a prominent position in Prince's Street, Edinburgh.

By way of Return to an Order of the House of Lords, dated July 28th, 1884, procured by Lord Sudeley, Mr. J. L. Pearson's 'Report on Westminster Hall,' which gives an architectural history of the building and its appurtenances, has been published, price twopenny. This document explains the unsatisfactory proposals of the present authorities, but gives neither

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plans nor diagrams. Mr. Pearson concludes by regretting that he has been unable to obtain tracings from examples in the British Museum, owing to the "rules" of that institution. This indicates an unaccountable blunder somewhere, and does not agree with the rules of the Museum.

The galleries containing the bequest of M. Thiers to the Louvre have recently been opened to the public. The collection comprises a great number of objects that are in themselves curious, and many more reproductions of masterpieces of antiquity, the Middle Ages, and the Renaissance. M. Thiers's desire to obtain what may be called an epitome of art at large was intended to be realized by copies from all the fine works of painting and sculpture in the world. His collection is, in fact, says the *Journal des Arts*, a sort of museum of copies. The catalogue, prepared under the direction of the late M. Charles Blanc, is divided into four parts. The first notices the Egyptian and Greek antiquities, modern and Renaissance terra-cottas and bronzes, which form the most interesting portion of the collection, sculptures in marble, ivory, and wood, Venetian glass, and copies after works by the great masters. The second part is devoted to productions of the extreme East and the other two to the collection of Madame Thiers, Oriental and European porcelain and snuff-boxes.

ACCORDING to the French artistic journals an extraordinary amount of sculpture is now in hand for the decoration of the new Hôtel de Ville, Paris. Independently of two principal statues, representing Commerce and Navigation, of which MM. Blanchard and Marquette have made models, MM. Louis Martin, Peter, Daniel Dupuis, Carlier, and Felon are carving five large bas-reliefs for the grand staircase of the building; the subjects thus represented are Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, Engraving, and Music. M. Frémiet, who executed the equestrian group of Jeanne d'Arc, now in the Rue de Rivoli, has designed a bronze group of a herald-at-arms and his horse for the Hôtel de Ville. M. Barrias has designed two statues representing Painting and Music, which will be grouped with works by M. Degeorge. In addition, MM. Chaplain, Captier, Coutan, Corjonier, Morice, Carles, Otin, and Guilbert have been instructed to produce eight statues in bronze, to be placed in the niches provided for them in the two entrances of the "façade Boccador," which give access to the court of the Hôtel de Ville. These effigies reproduce the costumes of the principal officers of the Cour de Ville, viz., a halberdier of the fourteenth century, an archer of the fifteenth, a herald-at-arms of the sixteenth, a crossbow-man of the fifteenth, an usher of the Provost of Paris, a second herald, and an "officier de ville" of the seventeenth century.

M. HIOLE's monument of Watteau will be set up at Valenciennes on the 10th of October next, the anniversary of the bicentenary of the birth of the painter.

AMONG the results of recent excavations the most important seem to be those at Epidaurus. Two statues have been found of undraped young men, and two statues of Nike, one of them in excellent preservation, the head having been found soon after the torso. They belong to the eastern frieze of the Asklepion, and are excellent work of the fourth century B.C.

## MUSIC

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*The Thistle: a Miscellany of Scottish Song.* With Notes, Critical and Historical, by Colin Brown; Instrumental Accompaniments and Harmonies by James Merrylees, A.C. (Collins, Sons & Co.)—This handsome volume contains more than a hundred Scotch songs, besides upwards of forty melodies without words. Many

of the airs are of great beauty, and derive peculiar quaintness from the scales on which they are constructed. In his very interesting introduction Mr. Colin Brown maintains, with great show of reason, that the Scotch airs have frequently been inaccurately rendered from want of recognition of the fact that, as in the old Greek modes, any note of the scale could be taken as the tonic. If this view be correct, which certainly appears probable, it at once accounts for the frequent occurrence of melodies without the "leading note"—a characteristic of a large number of these old tunes, such, for example, as 'The Waukin' o' the Fauld' (p. 6) or 'My Love's in Germanie' (p. 74). The accompaniments by Mr. Merrylees are appropriate in character to the melodies; but the arranger ought, we think, in justice to himself, to have given some explanation of his frequent use of consecutive fifths between his outside parts. The effect is sometimes far from agreeable, and they occur with such frequency that it is impossible to look upon them as oversights. We believe that they have been introduced with a view to "local colour," but should be glad to know what authority there may be for this violation of one of the fundamental rules of harmony. As a whole, we heartily recommend the collection to lovers of national music.

*The Performing Edition of Oratorios.* Edited by Sir G. A. Macfarren.—No. 1. *Messiah*. (The London Music Publishing Company.)—The principal features which distinguish this new edition from those that have preceded are that the numbers which are usually omitted in performance are printed in an appendix instead of being inserted in their proper places, and that the recognized method of performing the recitatives is indicated in small notes above the text for the guidance of singers. Besides this the editor has added some marks of expression, his own indications being placed in brackets to distinguish them from those inserted by Handel himself. The historical and analytical preface adds to the value of the edition, which is clearly printed and elegantly bound.

*Joseph Williams's Vocal Album.*—No. 7. *Six Duets for Soprano and Contralto*. Composed by Florian Pascal. (Joseph Williams.)—These duets, though not all of equal merit, are pieces in which the hand of a sound musician is apparent. Mr. Pascal writes fluently and elegantly, and is, moreover, to be congratulated upon his selection of words. All the numbers contain points of interest. We consider 'Lullaby,' 'Bird of the Wilderness,' and 'Sigh no more, ladies,' the best of the collection. The pianoforte accompaniments, without being excessively difficult, have more variety and interest than in the majority of pieces of this class.

Nos. 2 and 5 of *Joseph Williams's Piano Album* (same publishers) contain reprints of some of the best of Sterndale Bennett's pianoforte works, including the popular 'Lake, Millstream, and Fountain,' the Capriccio, Op. 2, the Scherzo, Op. 27, the Six Studies, Op. 11, and 'L'Amabile e l'Appassionata.' Such sterling works need no recommendation from us; their reissue in a cheap form cannot but be beneficial to the cause of music in England.

*Albums for Violin and Pianoforte.* Nos. 1 and 2. (Novello, Ewer & Co.)—No. 1 contains excellent and not difficult transcriptions for the instruments named of Mendelssohn's four marches. The fact that the arranger is Mr. Berthold Tours is a sufficient guarantee for the soundness of the work. No. 2 contains thirty melodies by Mr. Tours. Although his melodies are mere trifles, the longest of them scarcely exceeding fifty bars, they are elegantly written and expressive. They are intended to supplement the composer's violin primer, and are therefore progressive in respect of difficulty.

*Country Songs for the Children's Hour*, Words by Mary Mark Lemon, Music by Frederic N. Lohr (Forsyth Brothers), are six charming little

songs, suitable to the capacity, both physical and intellectual, of young children. There is no great originality in Mr. Lohr's music, but it is very pleasing, and the words of the songs are excellent.

SIMILAR in scope to the pieces just named, but even simpler in design and execution, is the little collection entitled *Sing-Song, Twenty-seven Rhymes*, selected from the volume by Christina Rossetti, set to music by Mary Carmichael (Stanley Lucas, Weber & Co.). Miss Carmichael has much natural talent, and she has succeeded well in the difficult task of writing music which is simple without being foolish.

DR. STAINER's *Tutor for the American Organ* (Metzler & Co.) is, so far as we know, the first comprehensive instruction book published for this now very popular instrument. After a description of the key-board, stops, &c., Dr. Stainer gives exercises for the acquirement of the necessary legato touch. Next come chants and psalm-tunes arranged in various ways and with the proper employment of the stops carefully indicated. An admirable selection of pieces of various length and difficulty follows; these are all specially arranged for the instrument, we presume by the author, who has done his work excellently. We may note in passing that, by an oversight, the same adagio of Beethoven (from his Sextet, Op. 81) is inserted twice, first transposed and abridged, at p. 52, then in its original form at p. 70. The last few pages of the book are devoted to the American organ with pedals, for which a few exercises and pieces are given.

*Vingt-et-un Études Spéciales, pour préparer à l'Exécution des Ouvrages de Fr. Chopin.* Par Stephen Heller. Op. 154. (Ashdown.)—The numerous books of studies which Heller has written will admittedly be ranked among his best works, for the charm, grace, and fancy with which they abound. In these "special studies" he has been particularly happy. He has taken for each some technical difficulty peculiar to Chopin—sometimes a figure of one or two bars, as in the first three studies, which are founded on ideas from the Scherzo in B flat minor; elsewhere, as in the sixteenth study, based on the third Ballade, two or three themes—and worked them up into little pieces in which his own peculiar vein of thought shows through the technique of Chopin with a result as new as it is pleasing. These most interesting studies may be described as Heller translated into the language of Chopin. All pianists will be glad to make their acquaintance.

*A Concise Dictionary of Musical Terms.* By Frederick Niecks. (Augener & Co.)—The title of Mr. Niecks's work is not sufficiently comprehensive. The dictionary is prefaced by an essay on the elements of music, commencing with the rudiments, with English, French, Italian, and German nomenclature, and including a concise explanation of the science of harmony and a description of the sonata form, the first movement of Mozart's Sonata in C minor being given as an example. Of course, the essay is not sufficiently comprehensive to be used as an instruction book in place of the standard works on harmony, form, &c.; but so far as it goes it is precise and accurate. In the dictionary itself the distinguishing feature is the inclusion of a large number of German terms not to be found in other works. The introduction of a confusion of tongues in music is greatly to be deprecated, and there is no valid reason why composers should not continue to employ the Italian terms which were sufficient for the classic masters and which are understood by all who study the art. But some of our German brethren, from patriotic and egoistic motives, prefer their own tongue to indicate the speed and style of expression to be adopted in their compositions, and Mr. Niecks has therefore done well to recognize the fact. His dictionary will not supersede the more voluminous work of Stainer and Barrett, but it is thoroughly practical and will prove serviceable to musical students.

**Voice Training Exercises.** By Emil Behnke and Charles W. Pearce. (Chappell & Co.)—Mr. Emil Behnke has rendered excellent service to vocal art by his admirable treatises on the mechanism and culture of the human voice. The present work consists of a series of exercises strictly for voice training as distinct from learning to read at sight. Thus there are no exercises on intervals nor is any mention made of theory. To avoid transposition, they are published in six different editions, that is to say, for soprano, mezzo-soprano, contralto, tenor, baritone, and bass. Stress is laid on the importance of practising on various vowel sounds, but beyond this there are no particularly novel features in the book. It may, however, be cordially recommended to the notice of teachers.

**Daily Exercises for Soprano, Mezzo-Soprano, and Tenor.** By Albert B. Bach. (Metzler & Co.)—Herr Bach commences his work with a chapter of directions and advice to those learning to sing. His remarks are generally admirable, but it is curious to note, as an example of how theorists may differ on a simple point, that whereas Mr. Behnke begins his first exercise on the vowel sound *oo*, the present author asserts that this vowel should only be used after prolonged study, and even then very rarely. We fail to comprehend any reason for this, unless it be that the sound in question compels the learner to nearly close the mouth. But, on the other hand, there is danger of a throaty production resulting from the employment of the broad *a* or the long *e*. Herr Bach objects to what he calls the meaningless *sol-fa* syllables, but he forgets that these are valuable in exercises for learning to read at sight. His own studies are of the usual kind, and differ in no respect from those in standard works on singing.

**Song-Book for Schools.** By C. Villiers Stanford. (National Society's Depository.)—The book of school songs consists of a graduated collection of sixty-four airs, in one, two, and three parts, Dr. Stanford having merely arranged and harmonized them. In the preface it is urged that ditties with puerile words and infantile music should give place in schools to compositions reflecting "the finer aspects of English nature—patriotism, self-reliance, constancy in love and friendship, good humour, good-fellowship, and brotherly kindness." With this object in view, the stores of old English song-lore have been drawn upon, and selections made from the most popular glees, part songs, and nautical ballads. This is a step in the right direction, and we congratulate those who have had the boldness to take it. The name of the editor is a sufficient guarantee for the excellence of the arrangements, and the little book should obtain wide acceptance at the hands of school masters and mistresses.

#### NEW SHEET MUSIC.

A SERIES of eight songs by James J. Monk (Cramer & Co.) proves the composer to be possessed of talent which at present he seems scarcely able to employ to advantage. He may be advised to persevere with his studies and refrain from rushing into print indiscriminately. The most commendable of his songs are *The Evening Rest*, *Primrose Lane*, and *There is a Maiden*, but in all of them there is a sense of crudeness which experience and labour can alone remove from future efforts. Sir Herbert Oakeley's *Ad Amore* is a flowing and melodious *canzonetta* for tenor voice, with Italian and English words.

Of three commonplace ballads, *Lily's Shadow*, *Farewell*, and *Forget Thee*, by John Collett (Keith, Prowse & Co.), we prefer the first-named, a cheerful and rather pretty little song. Of similar calibre and suitable for unambitious amateurs are *True Love Lives Long*, by Eugene Goëlette; *With the Tide*, by Arthur E. Dyer; and *I am Thine*, by Seymour Smith (Wood & Co.). The last-named has a very pretty melody. In the same category are *Mine Again*, by

W. M. Hutchison (Marshall & Co.); *Vanished*, by Franz Leideritz (H. Klein); *Shed no Tear*, by Roland Mott (Morley & Co.); *Shadows*, by Edith Cooke (Reeves); and *The Bird has Flown* (White Brothers). Amateur tenors who have a liking for sentimental ditties will probably be pleased with *Thou fillst my Dreaming*, by Franz Abt (Schuster), and *Thee*, by F. Rivenhall (Kingston, Rivenhall Brothers). We have also two pleasing duets—*Meeting*, by Ciro Pinsuti, for contralto and baritone, and *A Pathway Fair*, by J. L. Roeckel, for contralto and tenor (Keppel & Co.).

Among new organ compositions are Parts 61, 62, and 63 of *The Organist's Quarterly Journal* (Novello, Ewer & Co.). These contain a varied selection of pieces by English composers, exhibiting for the most part a tendency to escape from the plain, solid, "voluntary" style of writing, in which utility rather than musical interest is the primary consideration. Thus in Part 61 we have a Concert Aria in a minor, by Edwin Evans, very free and secular, but not unsuited to the instrument. In the next number the most noteworthy item is an elaborate and extremely effective 'Improvisata en forme d'Ouverture,' by Townshend Driffield. Also worthy of mention are a melodious Andante Espressivo, by George Gardner; a well-written 'Sonata da Chiesa,' by Edwin Edwards; and a spirited though by no means strict Prelude and Fugue in *r*, by William Hepworth. In Part 63 the editor supplies a lengthy and vigorous Finale in sonata form, and Dr. C. J. Frost a bright but rather spun-out 'Festal' March. Altogether the contents of these instalments of Dr. Spark's serial exhibit an advance on previous issues. We have also Nos. 7 to 12 of a series of organ pieces in various styles, by E. M. Lott (Edwin Ashdown). They contain some pleasing music, in which the influence of the French school may be noted. The most ambitious, though not the most successful item is a 'Scène Pastorale,' including the rising of a storm.

Among new part music recently to hand favourable mention may be made of *Preserve me, O God*, a pleasing anthem for contralto solo and chorus, by Charles Salaman (Novello, Ewer & Co.); *Hymn of the Goths*, a bold and spirited part song for male voices, by Louis Liebe (Stanley Lucas); *Spring Song*, a melodious two-part song for female voices, by G. J. Bennett (same publisher); and *Father of Spirits*, a trio, by Arthur Page (Edwin Ashdown).

#### Musical Gossip.

WE are pleased to learn that Mr. Carl Rosa's next London season, to commence at Drury Lane on Easter Monday, will extend over nine weeks. The scheme will include three novelties, namely, M. Massenet's 'Manon,' and the works now in hand by Mr. Goring Thomas and Mr. A. C. Mackenzie.

DENIAL has been given to a report extensively circulated in Paris that M. Vaucorbeil intended to resign the direction of the Grand Opéra.

BRAHMS is said to have completed the sketches for his fourth symphony.

THE establishment of a second opera-house in Berlin is under serious consideration. The theatre would occupy a somewhat similar position to the Opéra Comique in Paris, and would be named the Lortzing Theatre.

ACCORDING to the *Musikalisches Wochenblatt*, the anonymous individual who purchased 1,000 tickets for the 'Parsifal' performances, for distribution among German musical students, was the English pianist Eugène d'Albert.

HERR ANGELO NEUMANN has accepted the direction of the German theatre in Prague for a period of ten years.

A SUBSCRIPTION has been started to erect a monument to Rudolph Kreutzer in Versailles, the birthplace of the violinist and composer.

#### DRAMA

##### Dramatic Gossip.

'CAMARAZAMAN,' a burlesque-drama of Mr. Burnand, has been revived by the Gaiety company at the Empire Theatre. The principal parts are played by Miss Farren, Mr. Royce, Mr. Squire, and Mr. Dallas.

FOR his benefit on Saturday last Mr. Terry appeared as Captain Ginger in Mr. Byron's 'Weak Woman,' and as Bottom in the Play Scene from 'A Midsummer Night's Dream.' In an address to the audience Mr. Terry, who has now started on a tour in the country, announced the forthcoming production of a new comedy by Mr. Pinero.

'THE WHITE SLAVE,' a six-act piece of Mr. Bartley Campbell, was played on Monday last at the Grand Theatre for the first time in London. It is a "sensational" melodrama dealing with incidents of slave life.

A ROMANTIC drama entitled 'Daybreak,' by Mr. James Willing, jun., is promised for the 1st of September at the Standard Theatre.

'CASTING THE BOOMERANG' has been played during the past week at Toole's Theatre by the Augustin Daly Company.

MIDLE. CÉLINE MONTALAND, an actress who has made more than one appearance in London, has been engaged at the Comédie Française.

THE death is announced of a veteran Austrian actress, Amalie Haizingen, who in her youth won the approval of Goethe.

#### MISCELLANEA

**Rüsi.**—This word occurs in the 'Kalevala,' 45 Rune, line 166: *Kunka riüksi risasi*, which Schiefner translates "Einem leihet sie die Dürnsucht," i.e., "one (of her sons) she fits for consumption." A note to this line in the Helsingfors edition of 1877 explains *riüksi*=*riüksä*, *luuriüksä* (lasten taudiksi), and in the vocabulary at the end *riisi*=*luuriisi* (lasten tauti). All these interpretations confirm Schiefner. I am not prepared to say how the word got into Finnish. My Swedish dictionary gives *rise*, m., "atrophy." Eurén, in his 'Finsk-Svensk Ordbok,' Tavastehus, 1860, gives for *riisi* the meanings "engelska sjukan, atroph, rachitis," and mentions the compounds *riisiruoho*=*"risgräs, luslummer,"* i.e., *Lycopodium selago*, L., and *riisimarja*=*"källarhalsbär,"* i.e., the berry of the *Daphne mezereum*. I am therefore tempted to conjecture that we have here the name of a plant applied to that of a disease, as, for instance, in the German *Flechte*, which denotes both a lichen and a skin disease. *Rüsi* would then be the Danish *riis*, Swedish *ri* (cf. above *risgräs*), and this is the Old English *ris*, *rys*, *hris*=Old High German *ris*, *hris*, mod. Germ. *Reis*, sprig, twig, brushwood, &c, Germ. dial. *Ries*, *Riesch*, the latter name being given by Oken to a family of grasses. I am unfortunately unable to consult Lönnrot's magnificent dictionary of the Finnish language, which, by the way, is not even to be found in the British Museum Library. I have no doubt that it contains a more satisfactory account of the word. The passage quoted from Grimm requires sundry corrections.

G. A. SCHRUMPF.

I notice among your "Miscellanea" a query for the word *risi*. Permit me, most deferentially, to suggest that it will probably be found to refer back to some form of the German *Riese*, a giant. This is quite in harmony with its surroundings, viz., the werewolf and serpent. I observe, too, that the Swedish form is *rese*, and very close to the queried word.

A. HALL.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—H. C. G.—A. F. R.—L.—P. O.—W. K.—V. B.—H. P. M.—M. B. E.—J. B. C.—B. C. J.—C. D.—received.  
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.



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